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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Vance-Gromyko Talks Characterized as 'Useful, Constructive' AA 1
Commentaries Stress Importance of Concluding SALT Agreement AA 1
Kornilov: Some Convergence AA 1
Zorin: Results Welcomed AA 2
Opposing Trends in U.S. [Glazunov] AA 3
Disarmament: Central Task of Soviet Foreign Policy AA 4
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA]
Foreign News Agencies Interested in Gromyko-Vance Talks AA 5
[Ariyevich]
Variations to Item on Warnke Comments About SALT Treaty AA 5

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

Struggle Against Revisionism Urgent for Marxist-Leninists CC 1
[Stepanov in KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 10 Oct]
TASS Reports Berlin Meeting of Bloc Military Council [PRAVDA 20 Oct] CC 2

GENERAL

PRAVDA Reviews Arms Race, Middle East, South Africa A 1
[Zhukov in PRAVDA 20 Oct]
Orlov Comments on World Problems on United Nations Day A 5
Letter to Waldheim, Malik Speech A 6
UN First Committee Discusses Decisions on Disarmament A 7
Disarmament Official Explains Aims of Disarmament Week A 8
U.S. Human Rights Line Precludes Participation in Committee A 8
[NOVOYE VREMYA]
USSR Delivers Report to UN Human Rights Committee A 9
UN Middle East Peace Force Mandate Extends for 9 Months A 10
[Vasilets, Makurin]
UN Fourth Committee Ends Debate on Plunder of Colonial Lands A 10
TASS Reports Introduction of Moscow Radio World Service A 10
USSR Ratifies Convention on Psychotropic Substances A 11
Lovikov Tells Organizing Committee of Olympics Preparations A 11
[IZVESTIYA 22 Oct]
Lesson of Bikini Atoll Lies in Banning All Nuclear Tests A 11
[Zhukov in PRAVDA]
USSR Holds International Seminars in Moscow, Kiev, Zaporozhe A 12

UNITED STATES

Intensified Struggle Against Neutron Bomb Necessary B 1
[Sturua in IZVESTIYA 22 Oct]
U.S. Businessmen Increasingly Critical of Trade Policy [Matyash] B 1
Communications Satellite Sale to PRC 'Could Boomerang' B 2
[Barsukov in IZVESTIYA 22 Oct]
U.S. Taxpayers To Pay for Egyptian-Israeli 'Separate Deal' B 3
Military Bases Could Make Turkey Another Hiroshima B 3
[Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Oct]
CIA Activities To Influence West Europe Reported B 5
[Valentinov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 18 Oct]
CIA Continues To Recruit College Students, Teachers B 5
Congress Unable To Resolve Domestic Problems B 6
[Kurdyumov in PRAVDA]
Pressure on Voters Increases for Midterm Elections B 6
[Soldatov in IZVESTIYA 18 Oct]

CHINA

PRC's 'Adventurist' Support for Cambodia Denounced C 1
PRAVDA Criticizes Chilean Foreign Minister's PRC Visit C 2

EAST EUROPE

Scientific, Technological Document Signed With GDR D 1
Shitikov Receives GDR Delegation in Kremlin D 1
[IZVESTIYA 20 Oct]
Pelshe Returns to Moscow After CSSR Visit D 1
CSSR Envoy Meets With Shcherbitskiy, Others in Kiev D 1

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Gromyko Departs for Official Visit to France E 1
Soviet-French Cooperation Projects, Effects Discussed E 1
Nuclear Cooperation Cited [Korchantsev] E 1
Cooperation Results Praised [Babenko] E 1
Annulment of Austrian Journalist's Visa Defended E 2
[Gorchakov, Mikhaylov in IZVESTIYA 19 Oct]
Claims of USSR-Finnish Military Exercises Denied E 3
NATO 'Hypocrisy' on Neutron Bomb Production Berated E 4
[Yasnev in PRAVDA 22 Oct]
Italian Ground Forces Commander Holds Talks in Moscow E 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Oct]
Zimyanin-Led CPSU Delegation Tours in FRG E 5
Visits in Bottrop E 5
Sees Friedrich Engels Center E 5
AUCCTU Women's Delegation Arrives on Visit in Belgium E 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Proposal of 'Marshall Plan for Mideast' Criticized [Korneyev] F 1
Economic Problems Make Israeli-Egyptian Cooperation Doubtful F 2
Camp David Gives Israel 'Free Hand' in Lebanon F 3
[Ponomarev, Vinogradov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 22 Oct]

'Rightwing' Disruptions, Tension Continue in Lebanon F 4
Portion of Bayt ad-Din Plan Effected Amid Growing Support F 5
[Geyvandov in PRAVDA 22 Oct]
TASS Reports Arrival of Lebanese Ambassador in Moscow F 5
PDRY Envoy Gives Kosygin 'Ali Nasir Message in Meeting F 5
Al-Asad's Visit to Iraq in Interests of Arab Unity F 5
Iraqi Naval Commander Leaves for Home After USSR Visit F 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 19 Oct]
Husayn Speech, Aden Communique Against Camp David Cited F 6

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Soviet-Turkish Economic Cooperation Talks End in Moscow G 1
Kishlali Comments on Visit, Meetings in USSR G 1
'USSR-Greece' Society Official Speaks at National Day Meeting G 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S., UK Backing for Smith 'Torpedoing' Settlement [Zinovyeva] H 1
U.S., UK 'Indirect Accomplices' in Rhodesian Raids H 2
Rhodesia Plans New Aggression Against Neighbors H 2
AAPSO Issues Document on Fact-Finding Trip to Africa H 3
Brezhnev Cables Botswana's President on National Day H 3
Moscow Reception Marks Somali Revolution Day [IZVESTIYA 22 Oct] H 3

SOUTH ASIA

Taraki Praises Army in Armed Forces Day Address J 1
Indian-Soviet Cultural Relations, Desai Visit Praised J 1
[IZVESTIYA 18 Oct]
Soviet-Indian Economic Talks End in Moscow 13 October J 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Threat to ASEAN Lies in PRC, Not Soviet Union K 1
[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 21 Oct]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Teng's Remarks in Japan on Security Treaty, Vietnam Scored [Tsvetov] M 1
Further Remarks M 1
Sino-Japanese Treaty Encourages Japanese Militarism [Glebov] M 2
Apparent Text of CPSU Greetings to Japanese CP Veteran M 3
[PRAVDA 21 Oct]
Mongolian Party Issues October Revolution Anniversary Slogans M 3
CPSU Delegation Visits Mongolia To Discuss Construction M 4
[PRAVDA 22 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Carries Review of Pelshe's Speeches, Articles R 1
Romanov Addresses Leningrad Komsomol on Pledge Fulfillment R 1
Briefs: Award to Academician Frank R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Production of Consumer Goods Must Be Increased, Improved S 1
[Editorial in PRAVDA 20 Oct]
More Planned, Thrifty Use of Energy Reserves Urged S 2
[Editorial in IZVESTIYA 12 Oct]
Further Fuel, Power Savings Sought From Rural Workers S 4
[Editorial in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 17 Oct]
Briefs: Academy President in Magadan S 6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Increase in Procurement Prices for Agricultural Products T 1
Radio Report on Agricultural Progress for 24 October T 1
Harvesting Progress, Problems in Oblasts Noted T 2
Agronomist Views Problems in Soil Cultivation T 2
CPSU's Aliyev Hits Delays in Azerbaijan Crop Harvesting T 3
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 10 Oct]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Interkosmos-18 Satellite Launched 24 October U 1
Progress-4 Separates From Manned Research Complex U 1
Briefs: Auto Pollution U 1

VANCE-GROMYKO TALKS CHARACTERIZED AS 'USEFUL, CONSTRUCTIVE'

LD241540Y Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Soviet-American talks have been held in Moscow. They were conducted by the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and the American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Cyrus Vance has been received by the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party President Leonid Brezhnev.

Concluding a new agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons was in the focus of attention of these Soviet-American talks. Negotiations on the problem had been going on for a long time but had proved pretty difficult. Still, the sides have succeeded in clearing a lot of issues. Shortly before Cyrus Vance came to Moscow he declared that the draft agreement had already been 95 percent coordinated.

The talks in Moscow dealt with the problems that had not yet been agreed upon. Both sides feel the discussions were useful and constructive and both say they are determined to bring this important matter to a conclusion so that an agreement could be signed soon.

The Soviet Union's position on limiting strategic weapons is precise and clear. Leonid Brezhnev has more than once stressed the importance of agreement on the matter for the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and for the strengthening of general peace. In one of his latest speeches he confirmed that the Soviet Union does want an early agreement but only such an agreement that would be strictly in line with the principles of equality and equal security, one that would really embody this basic principle.

The Soviet-American talks in Moscow also dealt with other problems of arms limitation and disarmament. The sides expressed their mutual intention to facilitate progress at the talks covering these issues so that concrete agreements could be reached. And last but not least, views were exchanged on the negative developments that have cropped up lately in the Soviet-American relations.

At a meeting with Cyrus Vance Leonid Brezhnev emphasized that if relations between the two countries were straightened and ensured progress on an ascending line, this would correspond with the interests of both nations and with the goals of deepening the relaxation of international tension and ensuring stronger peace throughtout the world.

COMMENTARIES STRESS IMPORTANCE OF CONCLUDING SALT AGREEMENT

Kornilov: Some Convergence

LD241254Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1223 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes: In the cause of deepening detente, an ever-increasing significance is attached to practical measures designed to reduce the military threat and halt the arms race. A special role in solving this most important international problem is played by the limitation of strategic arms. Thus, the attention and interest shown by the international public and press toward the Soviet-American talks just ended in Moscow, dealing with questions connected with the conclusion of a SALT agreement between the USSR and United States, are quite natural.

During these talks the sides discussed the relatively small number of specific questions remaining to be agreed upon, with the aim of finding mutually acceptable solutions. On the basis of our information, one can say that a further convergence of the positions was observed in some areas, although as far as is known, different approaches still remain on some questions.

It is important to note that, in the USSR and in the United States, in describing the Moscow talks as useful and constructive, both side conveyed their determination to make every effort to conclude this important matter and to insure the speedy signing of the SALT agreement. Mutual aspiration was also expressed to facilitate progress at the talks on other questions concerning arms limitation and disarmament with the aim of achieving specific agreements [dogovorennosti] on that score.

There can be no doubt that the conclusion of a Soviet-American SALT agreement would constitute an exceptionally important contribution to the cause of strengthening and deepening detente. The world public expresses the hope that this important matter will be brought to a conclusion. As for the Soviet Union, the country, being faithful to its principled policy of peace, will continue to do all it can to insure the speediest possible signing of such an agreement and to curb the arms race.

Zorin: Results Welcomed

LD242207Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance left Moscow today.

Speaking to journalists at the airport, Vance stated that the Soviet-American talks in Moscow were useful and constructive.

Valentin Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, is at the microphone:

The Soviet-American talks that have just ended in Moscow, which concerned the conclusion between our countries of a SALT agreement, have attracted great attention throughout the world. This is understandable, as it involves a problem of exceptionally great importance.

As is known, the present Soviet-American meeting was preceded by a number of earlier meetings. During these meetings many provisions of a future agreement were agreed upon. But, as Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted in a recent conversation with Soviet television viewers, in the present stage of the talks many problems are closely linked with one another; it is insufficient to come to an agreement on some or other questions, and it is necessary to reach an agreement on their entire complex as a whole.

During the Soviet-American talks of the last few days, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Gromyko, and Secretary of State Vance continued to discuss these problems.

The U.S. secretary of state was received in the Kremlin by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

During this meeting the major problems of Soviet-American relations, first of all the questions concerning a SALT agreement, were examined. In a conversation with journalists after this meeting Cyrus Vance stressed that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev had not only set forth the Soviet position, but had fruitfully worked to draw up an agreement.

What are, then, the results of the new round of Soviet-American talks? As we were told by sources close to the Soviet delegation, a relatively small number of questions, which remained unagreed or not finally agreed, connected with the preparation of an agreement, was discussed. One can say that in some points a further convergence of the positions was observed. At the same time there still remains a difference in approach. According to the evaluations of both Soviet and American participants, the talks were very businesslike and useful. They would be continued inasmuch as the sides are fully determined to conclude this matter of such exceptional urgency and importance for peace.

It is significant that although across the ocean the opponents of detente are conginuing their intrigues, a number of influential politicians have positively welcomed the results of the Moscow talks. Thus Senator Edward Kennedy, one of the leading figures in the Democratic Party, stated that it is necessary to step up efforts to achieve a Soviet-American agreement.

As Comrade Brezhnev stressed during his conversation with the U.S. secretary of state: the levelling [R. Vyravnivaniye] of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and the positive development of these relations would meet the interests of the peoples of both countries with a view to the deepening detente and strengthening peace throughout the world.

Opposing Trends in U.S.

LD242031Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Soviet-American talks have taken place in Moscow. They were conducted by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Cyrus Vance has been received by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev.

Our commentator Viktor Glazunov writes about the results of the Moscow talks:

The main aim of the talks was focused on concluding of a new SALT agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. As is well known, negotiations on this question began a long time ago, and their present stage--according to official reports--has moved things further ahead. The Moscow talks were useful and constructive, the two sides have noted. An important new element has been noted--concrete questions of the future agreement, not coordinated so far, were discussed in Moscow. These questions are few. Shortly before his visit to Moscow, Cyrus Vance declared that the draft agreement was 95 percent coordinated. If one takes this as a starting point, this means that the Moscow talks dealt with the remaining 5 percent, in great detail. As reported, there is some progress, but there still remain differences, and it seems that new contacts will be necessary.

Both sides are ready for this, having in mind the important bilateral question of limiting strategic offensive weapons. They have expressed their determination to bring the matter to a conclusion so that an agreement can be signed soon.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has always stressed the extraordinary importance of resolving this problem for the further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as for strengthening world peace and muzzling the armaments race. Leonid Brezhnev noted in a recent statement that the Soviet Union wants an early agreement, but one that would be strictly in line with the principle of equality and equal security, and would really embody this basic principle.

However clearly expressed is the Soviet readiness for an agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons, one must not ignore the fact that the situation in the United States on this question is complicated. Here is a clash of trends. Simultaneously with an understanding of the great importance of the new agreement, a strong resistance against it exists. Certain influential circles in the United States are trying to throw a wrench into the works by using all means to hamper the successful progress of the talks. They are the reason for the delay in working out a new agreement.

These circles do not accept the principle of both sides' equality and equal security. A result of these tendencies is the allocation of sums for neutron weapons and the decision to start production of its basic components. Whatever the excuses put forward, this represents a step towards actual development of a new generation of weapons for mass destruction. When one speaks about banning the neutron bomb or limiting the existing arsenals of strategic weapons, this concerns not only the United States and the Soviet Union--these are questions involving the interests of all. One speaks about muzzling the armaments race, about achieving a fundamental turning point toward practical disarmament. This is the only way to save mankind from the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe.

DISARMAMENT: CENTRAL TASK OF SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

LD190752Y Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 19 October, TASS--The arms race leads mankind into an impasse, confronts it with an irreversible disaster. And whereas it can still be evaded today, the day is not distant when this will no longer be possible, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA says.

The conclusion is clear. Political detente, the newspaper continues, must be supplemented by military detente, i.e. a system of steps for the limitation of armaments and for disarmament. This is why the Soviet Union is prepared to take the most radical steps in this direction down to general and complete disarmament. But since the Western countries are not prepared for this, the USSR welcomes any even partial, progress in this direction.

Pointing out that in the period of detente, it has been possible to reach a number of important international understandings, limiting the arms race, the newspaper says: The very fact of reaching these understandings, if only on separate problems so far, shows that the task of limiting armaments and subsequently implementing general and complete disarmament, is quite realistic.

But the main thing still lies ahead, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes. To make progress in this direction the newspaper points out, it is imperative to adopt a complex approach.

Bearing this in mind, the Soviet Union advanced a number of new specific projects. They envisage an end to the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and all other types of weapons of mass annihilation, an end to the development of new types of armaments, renunciation of the expansion of armies and of the increase in conventional armaments by the powers that are permanent members of the Security Council, and also the countries that are linked with them by military agreements, etc. At the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, the USSR supplemented them by proposals on strengthening the guarantees of security of non-nuclear states and on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on territories of states, where they are not deployed now.

"Unfolding and stepping up the active struggle for disarmament, the newspaper emphasises, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries regard it as the fundamental task of their foreign policy, whose accomplishment would accord with the vital interests of all mankind."

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES INTERESTED IN GROMYKO-VANCE TALKS

LD242312Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1740 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by commentator Gennadiy Ariyevich]

[Text] Foreign news agencies are paying a lot of attention today to the completion in Moscow of the Soviet-American SALT talks in which Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Vance, U.S. secretary of state, took part. It is noted that Cyrus Vance was received by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The agencies quote the statement made by both sides on their resolve to make every effort to bring to a conclusion the important matter of examining questions concerned with the conclusion of a SALT agreement between the USSR and the United States to insure the signing in the near future of an agreement. Before his departure from Moscow the U.S. secretary of state said that the talks were useful and constructive. The future agreement, he stressed, must be a just one. Both sides have made their contribution toward solving this task.

VARIATIONS TO ITEM ON WARNKE COMMENTS ABOUT SALT TREATY

The following variations to the item entitled "Warnke: New SALT Treaty in Both Nations 'Vital Interests'" published in the 19 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, were taken from the TASS report published in PRAVDA 19 October.

Page AA 1, third paragraph, line one reads ...militarist circles for the speediest deployment of new... rewording

Same paragraph, PRAVDA omits last sentence.

Same page, fourth paragraph, PRAVDA omits last sentence.

STRUGGLE AGAINST REVISIONISM URGENT FOR MARXIST-LENINISTS

LD241309Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 10 Oct 78 pp 2-3 LD

[V. Stepanov article pegged to 70th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's work "Marxism and Revisionism:" "Great Revolutionary Teaching of the Present Day"]

[Excerpt] Marxism-Leninism--the great revolutionary teaching of the present day--has become the most influential force in man's sociopolitical and spiritual life. Its ideas have captured the minds of many hundreds of millions of fighters for peace, social progress, socialism and communism. Therefore the new historical era opened up by the October Revolution is rightly called the era of the triumph of Marxism-Leninism.

But Marxism-Leninism's great and historic victories have still not definitively broken the resistance of bourgeois ideology. The struggle against it will continue as long as capitalism exists. The ideological antagonism which has developed in our day between socialism and capitalism is becoming increasingly acute and is forcing reactionary ideologists to change their tactics. Already they are becoming reluctant to make loud statements about refuting and destroying Marxism-Leninism and socialism because no one can be found who will believe it. "The dialectics of history are such," Lenin taught, "that the theoretical victory of Marxism is forcing its enemies to disguise themselves as Marxists" ("Complete Collected Works" Vol 23 pp 3-4). Now not only the theoretical victory of Marxism-Leninism but the practical implementation of Marxist-Leninist theory and the unprecedented growth in interest in this theory among the broadest circles in all countries are forcing its opponents to disguise themselves as Marxists. Verbally they do not refute Marxism but "merely" declare its most important parts obsolete, setting Marx against Engels and both of them against Lenin. Using individual statements by Marx, Engels and Lenin, distorted and taken out of context, they try to slander real socialism and the communist parties and seek to discard the revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism and replace it with bourgeois liberalism and so forth.

Describing the present ideological antagonism between socialism and capitalism, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said:

"Imperialism cannot count on success by openly proclaiming its real aims. It is obliged to create a whole system of ideological maths obscuring the true meaning of its intentions and lulling the peoples' vigilance." And further: "We, comrades, have a powerful weapon in the struggle against bourgeois ideology--Marxist-Leninist ideology. We know its power well, we can see that our ideas are spreading among the masses. Today it is precisely Marxism-Leninism which is on the offensive, and we must develop this offensive increasingly broadly."

Right and "left" revisionists are now marching in step with reactionary ideologists. The scientific forecast which Lenin gave in his work to the effect that the working class would have to experience the struggle against revisionism on an incomparably large scale when the proletarian revolution aggravated all the vexed issues is being fully confirmed. That is what is actually happening. Under present conditions revisionism is a serious threat to the anti-imperialist struggle and to the unity of the communist and workers movement. Deviating from proletarian class positions, replacing revolutionary theory with various bourgeois and petit-bourgeois concepts of class appeasement, they are paving the way to opportunist practice.

Revisionists from the right are inclined to slip into liquidationist positions in politics and ideology, they overestimate the significance of parliamentary forms of struggle to the detriment of revolutionary forms of struggle, and they go so far as to deny the Marxist-Leninist parties' leading role in the socialist countries and their experience in building socialism, believing the principles of proletarian internationalism to be obsolete and preaching nationalist views. "Left" revisionists push the masses under cover of extreme revolutionary phrases toward adventurist actions.

The present Chinese leaders' actions represent a great threat to the cause of peace and socialism. In steering their great-power hegemonist course they openly count on increasing international tension.

Marxism-Leninism is the single, integral international teaching of the international working class, and that teaching cannot be split, except by distortion, into individual geographical zones for Europe, America, Asia and Africa, as right and "left" revisionists try to do.

The struggle against modern revisionism in any of its forms and manifestations is an urgent struggle for all true Marxist-Leninists. The works of V.I. Lenin, including "Marxism and Revisionism," are a reliable weapon in this struggle.

Our Leninist party, loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, struggles consistently and unswervingly to preserve the purity of Marxist-Leninist teaching. A proven means of successful struggle against bourgeois ideology is every communists' profound mastery of the eternally living and victorious teaching of Marxism-Leninism. Speaking at the second congress of the Communist International and criticizing C. Bauer's book for its menshevism, V.I. Lenin addressed those present: "Take any argument by this author and show where its menshevism lies, where are the roots of views leading to treachery against socialism; if you cannot resolve that task, you have not yet mastered communism." Only profound mastery of Marxism-Leninism makes it possible to see clearly and refute convincingly any attempt to revise it from wherever it may come and however concealed a form it may assume.

Our Leninist party displays constant concern to arm communists and all working people with Marxist-Leninist theory, the experience of communist building and a clear understanding of party policy. Our task is to insure that every aware worker--party member or nonparty person--masters Marxism-Leninism more profoundly, knows how to find his way in the complex and contradictory present-day international situation and ideological struggle, assesses correctly, from Marxist-Leninist positions, all the events taking place in the world arena and draws the correct practical conclusions for the strengthening of socialism and the full triumph of Marxist-Leninist teaching throughout the world.

TASS REPORTS BERLIN MEETING OF BLOC MILITARY COUNCIL

LD231325 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 October 1978 carries on page 4 a 200-word unattributed report entitled "In the Joint Warsaw Pact Armed Forces" on the Warsaw Pact Military Council session held in Berlin 16-19 October. The report says the council discussed topical issues and "on the basis of a broad exchange of opinion adopted agreed recommendations on them."

PRAVDA REVIEWS ARMS RACE, MIDDLE EAST, SOUTH AFRICA

ID241347Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 78 p 4 ID

[Yuriy Zhukov international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] It is now October, or the fourth and final quarter of the third year of the socialist countries' current 5-year plans. Reports from the capitals of the fraternal CEMA countries convincingly demonstrate that the fulfillment of these plans is being accomplished successfully. The socialist community is advancing with confidence and at the recent CEMA Executive Committee session in Ulaanbaatar there was already talk of preparing and coordinating subsequent 5-year plans.

About 10 percent of the world's population live in the CEMA countries and they provide about one-third of world industrial production. In 1977 their total volume of industrial output increased by 65 percent compared with 1970 and the average annual volume of gross agricultural output in 1976-1977 was 7 percent higher than the average indicators for 1971-1975.

The advantages of a planned socialist economy are particularly apparent against the background of persisting difficulties in the capitalist world. For instance whereas the volume of industrial production in developed capitalist countries in 1977 increased by 7 percent compared with 1973, the year immediately preceding the crisis, in CEMA countries it increased by 32 percent. Seven and thirty-two!

Seized by the enthusiasm of creation, socialist countries are actively struggling to preserve and consolidate peace; they do not need war. This struggle is supported by all sensible people on our planet. But the forces of war and reaction fervently oppose it. They are increasingly intensifying the arms race and hatching dangerous plots, jeopardizing peace. This opposition continued last week.

Time To Halt the Arms Race!

In New York this week the Political and Security Committee of the 33d UN General Assembly session started work; it is faced with the task of drawing up recommendations on the 17 points on the agenda devoted to the struggle to halt the arms race. The discussion centered on a broad comprehensive program of measures proposed by the Soviet Union and already approved by many speakers at the session.

In Paris the Executive Council of UNESCO--the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization--recently adopted a resolution demanding a halt to the arms race. It said that this is the "paramount task facing the entire world community" and expressed its readiness to contribute toward mobilizing public opinion to resolve it. This resolution chimes with the urgent appeal from the international conference of scientific and cultural workers held last week in Wroclaw on the initiative of the WPC.

The extremely important Soviet-U.S. SALT talks continued in Geneva this week. This question will now be discussed during talks with U.S. Secretary of State Vance, who has arrived in Moscow.

As Vance stated recently, a draft SALT treaty is "already 95 percent agreed." Good sense suggests the need to complete more rapidly the achievement of an accord which meets the vital interests not only of the USSR and the U.S. but also of all countries. This was reiterated again this week in speeches by U.S. Seantors Kennedy and Church and a whole host of House of Representatives members in favor of concluding an agreement.

However it is impossible to ignore the fact that political agents of the military-industrial complex are redoubling their efforts aimed at blocking cessation of the arms race.

The congress conference committee failed to approve the bill for military appropriations amounting to $117.5 billion since, according to the Washington STAR, the "military" is demanding that Defense Department expenditure for the next fiscal year be increased even more, from $139 billion to $149 billion!

Questions of further "modernizing allied nuclear forces in the NATO military theater (?)" were discussed this week by the"Nuclear Planning Group" of that aggressive bloc.

On 18 October an official White House spokesman confirmed reports which had appeared in the U.S. press that the U.S. President had ordered the start of production of "basic components" of the neutron bomb, which, that same Washington STAR wrote, "brings the United States nearer to actually deploying a new generation of nuclear weapons."

This blatant challenge to world public opinion, which unanimously demands that the adoption of the barbaric neutron bomb be prevented, will certainly not go unanswered. The peoples of the world are resolutely rising up to wage an uncompromising struggle to halt the arms race.

Course Toward Separate Deals

Forgetting the simple fact that the world of the seventies is completely different from the world of the forties and fifties, when U.S. ruling circles nurtured ambitious designs to "roll back" communism and dominate the world, Washington even today sometimes attempts to aspire to the role if not to master then of mentor for all regions of our planet.

Washington's claim to the role of some sort of arbiter dictating settlements of complex and explosive problems to meet the interests of the United States and its allies is making itself felt increasingly.

As is known, such attempts were made recently in the Near East, where Egyptian President as-Sadat assented to a separate deal with the Israel aggressors in exchange for vague "promises" of help from the United States. The continued talks this week in Washington between Egypt and Israel on the basis of a draft "peace treaty" prepared by the United States and the events which have developed around these talks have shown convincingly how dangerous for peace such a course is.

Washington calculated that, following the separate deal between Egypt and Israel, it would succeed in persuading some other Arab countries into a similar deal, writing off the question of satisfying legitimate national demands of the Arab people of Palestine and ruling out an all-embracing settlement, which can and must be achieved within the framework of the Geneva peace conference created for that purpose.

That calculation has failed. As was stated in the Soviet-Syrian joint communique signed as a result of the recent meeting between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and President Hafiz al-Asad, "the method of secret separate deals not only does not bring closer but, quite the opposite, makes more remote and complicates the establishment of peace in that region." The leaders of the USSR and Syria voiced the two countries' determination to continue jointly the struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

Algerian President H. Boumediene, who also met Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, followed Al-Asad to Moscow this week. In a joint communique the USSR and Algeria stressed the importance of using every means to strengthen friendship between Arab peoples and their natural allies--the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries--which meets the interests of insuring the Arab countries' independence and security and development of their national economies and culture.

Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal of Jordan also visited Moscow this week--he was the guest of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and was received by Comrade A.N. Kosygin. During the meeting the sides expressed the united opinion that the American-Israeli-Egyptian compact is substantially hampering a Near East settlement and is leading to the complication of the situation.

This week State Department representative H. Saunders has persistently attempted to force Jordanian and Saudi leaders and also a group of Palestinian Arabs living in Jordan whom he invited to the meeting to join in the separate pact with Israel that is being prepared in Washington. However, his efforts have been unsuccessful.

Yesterday the separate talks in Washington were temporarily broken off. The Israeli delegation declared that it was going home for "consultations." The talk of "difficulties" at the negotiations is primarily aimed at disguising the fact that Egypt, which remains isolated in the face of the United States and Israel, has been forced to negotiate from a position of weakness and to make one concession after another.

The Situation in Lebanon

One acute feature of the situation prevailing in the Near East is the situation in Lebanon which, along with the other Arab countries, has been the victim of Israel's aggression. Since the UN Security Council demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon Israel's military has been utilizing for its own purposes agents operating under the spuriour flag of "Lebanese Christians" whom Israel is supposedly helping out of philanthropy in their struggle against the "Moslems." In reality this armed struggle inspired by Israel is aimed against the joint Arab armed forces which were introduced into Lebanon at the government's request and at the Arab state's decision in order to end the protracted civil war. The bourgeois press does not conceal that the recent resumption of military operations in Lebanon was once again dictated by Israel: It wanted to place Syria--whose military contingent constitutes a considerable part of the inter-Arab forces in Lebanon--in a difficult position and force it to embark on a separate agreement in Egypt's wake.

As a result of the conference of the foreign ministers of Syria, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Sudan and Lebanon held this week in Lebanon a declaration envisaging a program for normalizing the situation in the country was adopted. However, it should be noted that Israel and its agents are by no means renouncing their perfidious schemes. The extremists from the rightwing camp who pose as Christians and their Israeli patrons are preparing to resume the struggle. In particular, it is reported that Israel is planning another open invasion of Lebanon under the pretext of "protecting Western interests and Christians' lives."

What Is happening in Southern Africa

In an atmosphere of strict secrecy in the capital of the Republic of South Africa--Pretoria--this week the leaders of the foreign departments of the United States, Britain, the FRG, France and Canada have been coming to an arrangement with the South African authorities regarding the fate of the territory of Namibia, which has been illegally annexed by South Africa.

As is well known, for many years now Namibia's people have been struggling for their liberation, relying on world public support. Their legitimate rights have been recognized by the United Nations. Being unable to maintain the colonial regime, the South African author ties decided to hold "elections" under their control in Namibia in December this year so as, as Algeria's EL MOUDJAHID put it on 17 October, "to transform Namibia into an eternal satellite of South Africa."

During the present secret talks the five Western powers have defended the interests of their monopolies, which have large capital investments in South Africa and Namibia.

As the Western press reports, a "compromise" agreement was reached to the effect that, in defiance of the UN decision, South African authorities will hold "elections" under their control in Namibia in December--that is, to put it bluntly, they will create the semblance of legalizing their colonial rule. And for the sake of reassuring public opinion the South African Government will announce that it is willing "at the next stage" to hold fresh elections under UN control.

This "compromise" is arousing understandable indignation in both Namibia and all sympathetic countries. It is no accident that France, which participated in the Pretoria talks, has announced that it "will not recognize and will regard as invalid" the results of the sham "elections" organized by the Republic of South Africa in Namibia.

A similar aim has been pursued by American diplomacy this week regarding the equally racist state of Rhodesia which borders South Africa and whose regime has been declared illegal and subject to a boycott by the United Nations. Violating this decision, the U.S. administration issued a "tourist" visa to the well-known racist Smith. When he arrived in the U.S. high-level meetings began and as a result it was announced 17 October that the State Department is officially inviting this racist ringleader to talks in Washington with U.S. and British participation toward preparing some kind of conference in Rhodesia involving representatives of "all the interested parties."

As expected, the talks ended with an amicable deal between the Western powers and Smith. The statement by the U.S. and British governments points out that Smith reaffirmed his readiness to participate in a so-called "all-party conference" on Rhodesia. As is well known, the U.S. and Britain have long been nurturing a plan for convening such a conference aimed at undermining the national liberation forces united front struggling against the illegal Salisbury regime and for the freedom and independence of Zimbabwe.

Smith's rescuers would like to steal the imminent victory from the courageous fighters of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, camouflaging their scheme with hypocriti al nonsense about their desire to "help end the bloodshed."

But no matter how the silver tongues of bourgeois diplomacy try, they will not succeed in escaping reality. And this reality is that the peoples of southern Africa, like all the world's peoples, are inspired by an indomitable desire for freedom and a belief in the justice of their difficult and glorious struggle. Attempts to save the preserves of colonialism are doomed to fail.

Such are the significant facts characterizing the confrontation between the forces of peace and progress and the forces of war and oppression which has continued this week.
[paragraph continues]

This confrontation is taking place in a complex and sometimes changeable situation. It demands tremendous endurance, acute vigilance, high intitiative and rapid and effective reaction to events which arise in the international situation on the part of all to whom the interests of the security of the peoples are dear. The peace-loving policy of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries possesses precisely these qualities. It is precisely this which is the guarantee of the preservation and consolidation of the relaxation of tension and the constructive development of international relations despite the intrigues of the enemies of peace.

ORLOV COMMENTS ON WORLD PROBLEMS ON UNITED NATIONS DAY

LD241352Y Moscow TASS in English 1333 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

["U.N.O.--Main Problems of the Present"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--TASS political commentator Igor Orlov writes:

On the day of the United Nations Organization, bound to deliver the generation to come from war calamities, an attempt could well be made to assess, though in general features, to what an extent discussions at the current 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly accord with this main guideline. The survey of the work of the session, which is in its second month in New York, leads to the conclusion that the attention of the majority of delegations is concentrated exactly on problems relating to the deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension, the curbing of the arms race, elimination of the persisting seats of tension.

The analysis of the general political discussion and the work which is under way at the General Assembly's committees reaffirms that there is a broad support for new topical Soviet initiatives aimed at strengthening detente and at disarmament.

Indicative, above all, is the fact that a large number of delegations backed the Soviet proposal on strengthening the guarantees of security of the non-nuclear states. In the course of the discussion it was righteously pointed out that if this proposal was accepted, the non-nuclear countries would receive universal international legal consolidation of guarantees of their security. Nothing would be required of them but strict observance of their non-nuclear status. At the same time all the world would stand to gain from this, since this will reduce the threat of a nuclear conflict, improve the general stmosphere in the world. And though leading Western powers, and there is every indication of that, tried to bypass in silence this important problem, many delegations of non-nuclear states warmly greeted the new initiative, indicating its great significance, its feasilibity and stressed that it meets the interests of preventing a nuclear war.

Weighty arguments throughout the whole period of the work of the current General Assembly session have been given in favour of measures to be taken in order to prevent development of new types and new systems of weapons of mass destruction, and, above all, such a barbarous weapon as the neutron weapon. Representatives of a whole number of countries note that the situation would become more dangerous, if plans of production, stockpiling and deployment of the neutron weapon became a reality.

Other aspects of the disarmament problem are singled out. What a relief the realisation of the Soviet proposal on reduction of the military budgets by the states would be for the peoples. It is known that ten per cent of the means thus released are planned to be channelled for bigger assistance to developing countries.

It is no surprise that in speeches of many representatives of developing countries one can easily discern disappointment over the insufficient progress in the sphere of disarmament.

As to the problem of elimination of the seats of tension it should be primarily noted that at the General Assembly session the overwhelming majority of Arab states refused to back the separate Camp David deal. Delegations of African and Asian countries, socialist states resolutely declared for the earliest elimination of the last strongholds of racism and colonialism in Africa, in support of SWAPO and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Many of the speakers in the discussion laid bare the hypocritical character of some human rights concepts current in the West.

On the day of the United Nations Organization one can point out that though the international situation is very complex, there are grounds to view the morrow with optimism, since the peoples' will for peace is invincible and the forces which stand on positions of preservation and consolidation of peace prevail over those who should like to send world events into the opposite direction.

Letter to Waldheim, Malik Speech

LD241652Y Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--"The Soviet public invariably supported and will continue supporting all positive initiatives and decision of the United Nations aimed at consolidation of universal peace and security, at disarmament and development of all-round international cooperation." This is said in a letter to Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary general. Its text was unanimously endorsed today at a celebration meeting in Moscow on the occasion of the United Nations day and the proclamation of a disarmament week by that organization.

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Yakov Malik who spoke at the meeting pointed to the Soviet Union's decisive role in the formation of the United Nations Organization and in the effort to ensure its effective functioning in accordance with the spirit and letter of its charter.

Yakov Malik who represented the Soviet Union at the United Nations for over ten years said: "The most important decisions of the United Nations related above all to the maintenance of peace and security, establishment of international relations and principles of peaceful coexistence, the struggle against colonialism and racism, for ensurance of human rights were adopted on the initiative or with the most active participation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries".

Soviet diplomacy, Yakov Malik said, widely uses the United Nations for rebuffing any acts of aggression and arbitrariness on an international scale. Well known also are numerous proposals and concrete steps of the Soviet Government in the United Nations aimed at liquidation of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression against Arab states and at peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict. Declaring in favour of resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace conference, the Soviet Union supports methods of multilateral diplomacy, taking into consideration lawful rights of all states concerned, contrary to attempts at separate agreements that make the situation in the Middle East even more dangerous and tense.

In the seventies alone, the USSR made such important initiatives in the United Nations as the initiatives for convening a world conference on disarmament, general and complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests, banning of the use of means of environmental modification for military purposes, conclusion of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations, banning of development of new types of mass destruction weapons. Some of these proposals have been implemented, while others await their implementation. The Soviet Union made new constructive initiatives at the latest sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, Yakov Malik said.

Contrasting sharply with the constructive line of the United Nations, of socialist and non-aligned states, Yakov Malik said, is the negative stand of the Maoists who, advocating the theory of "inevitability of war" try in vain to prevent adoption of decisions aimed at consolidation of peace and at disarmament. This line of Peking in the United Nations is prospectless. It causes dissatisfaction of the overwhelming majority of countries, United Nations members, Yakov Malik stressed.

Secretary of the central council of Soviet trade unions Petr Pimenov expressed in his speech concern of the Soviet public over Washington's recent dangerous decision to start production of the "main components" of neutron weapons. "The Soviet public, Petr Pimenov said, hopes that the United Nations, backed by peace-loving public of all countries will use all its weight to prevent new spiralling of the arms race, to achieve transition to measures for disarmament. This is the only way to implement the main aim of the United Nations--to rid the coming generations of the horrors of war.

UN FIRST COMMITTEE DISCUSSES DECISIONS ON DISARMAMENT

LD241016Y Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 24, TASS--The First (Political and Security) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly is discussing the decisions and recommendations of the recent special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly. The representatives of socialist and developing countries, addressing the committee, assessed the Soviet initiatives at the current session as a businesslike, concrete approach to the tasks of limiting the arms race and averting the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The total arms spending in the world continues growing and has now attained the figure of 450,000 million dollars annually, said Jose Perez, the representatives of Cuba. One can but welcome the proposals for taking realistic steps which, in the final analysis, would halt the process of stockpiling arms.

Serious anxiety of world opinion has been aroused by the emergence of new systems of weapons of mass annihilation. Talks in comparatively brief span of time on the conclusion of an agreement for an end to qualitative improvements and the development of new systems of nuclear weapons on the basis of the complex of steps proposed by the Soviet Union, are an urgent matter and must be opened immediately, said India's representative K. Chavda.

The decision of the United States President to launch the manufacture of the main components of the neutron bomb was sharply criticized. Peter Florin, the permanent representative of the GDR at U.N., said that the socialist countries sought to avoid aggravation of the arms race and reaffirmed their willingness to conclude a convention of the renunciation of the manufacture and deployment of nuclear weapons.

Speaking of Washington's decision, Sweden's delegate Inga Torsson noted that preparations for the factual manufacture of the neutron bomb continued.

The deployment of the neutron bomb opens a new trend in the nuclear arms race like that of the atom weapons in the fifties and the thermo-nuclear weapons in the sixties, said Georgiy Shevel, the minister of foreign affairs of the Ukraine. Assertions that neutron bombs and shells are a defensive weapon are false, he said.

DISARMAMENT OFFICIAL EXPLAINS AIMS OF DISARMAMENT WEEK

LD241012Y Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 24, TASS--The week of action for disarmament is opening today. A decision to this effect had been adopted at the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly in May last.

The idea of annually holding a disarmament week was enthusiastically welcomed by the world community, which regards the continuing arms race as the main obstacle to the efforts aimed at a further relaxation of international tension, the development of broad international cooperation and mutual understanding.

Rulf Bjornestedt (Sweden), the head of the U.N. disarmament center, told the TASS correspondent that the main purpose of the week of action for disarmament was to mobilize world opinion in support of halting and turning back the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, in all its aspects.

He expressed the hope that the international week of action for disarmament would stimulate intensification by all governments of propaganda, stressing the necessity of ending the arms race and popularizing urgent disarmament tasks. In this context, Bjornestedt highly assessed the peaceable policy of the Soviet Union, which is constantly striving at U.N. for the adoption of specific steps whose realization would help curbing the arms race and really weakening the threat of the outbreak of war.

U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS LINE PRECLUDES PARTICIPATION IN COMMITTEE

LD201118Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0824 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

["Human Rights: Beautiful Words and Ugly Deeds"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--"The United States is deviating from participation in international cooperation on human rights," NOVOYE VREMYA writes.

The weekly notes that another session of the human rights committee begins in Geneva on 23 October.

"No U.S. representatives will take part in the discussion. This causes a quasi-paradoxical situation: The state that declares the protection of human rights--anywhere except at home--to be one of the principles of its policy declines to discuss these problems at the representative international forum. But this paradox is only external. The point is that the concept of human rights which really is in the interest of the overwhelming majority of countries is not to the taste of the ruling circles of the biggest imperialist power. The substance of this concept is that the most important condition and premise for a real realization of human rights is the safeguarding of social equality, justice, and peace," NOVOYE VREMYA writes.

"For more than 2 years now, this representative and authoritative international organ has been working quietly and in a businesslike manner, without making propaganda about and for itself, on safeguarding man's civil and political rights. Alas, some countries, particularly the United States, are deviating from taking part in this useful work. It seems that the United States is not prepared to talk seriously about human rights. It is one thing to proclaim slogans and denounce other people, and another to give an account to an international organization about the way these rights are observed and guaranteed in the United States itself. Is it not for this reason that neither the legislation in force now, nor the everyday practice of U.S. authorities prevents discrimination on the grounds of race, sex and nationality, the persecution, arrest and even murder of dissidents, and the giving of economic support and military aid to dictatorial regimes in Latin America, Asia and Africa? With such 'baggage' it is indeed difficult to take part in constructive, international cooperation in the sphere of human rights," NOVOYE VREMYA writes.

"For this very reason the United States has not ratified the International covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and does not participate in the work of the Human Rights Committee. For the same reason it has not ratified the International Treatu on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and many other international conventions that are aimed against racial discrimination, genocide and other gross violations of human rights.

"It is obvious that a policy of this kind is harmful to the cause of detente and makes it more difficult to attain a universal approach to problems touching on the economic, social, civil, political and cultural rights of man. And yet a solution to these problems is expected by many millions of people in America itself, and wherever capital still reigns," NOVOYE VREMYA concludes.

USSR DELIVERS REPORT TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

LD241822Y Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 24, TASS--A report of the Soviet Union on measures for implementation in the Soviet Union of the provisions of the International Convenant on Civil and Political Rights was officially presented today to the fifth session of the United Nations Human Rights Committee now underway at the Geneva Palace of Nations. The document shows in detail how Soviet legislation reflects and consolidates all provisions of the International Convenant on Civil and Political Rights of personality.

Presenting the report, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed that the Great October Socialist Revolution has created the main condition for ensurance of the right of personality--liquidated exploitation of man by man.

The new Constitution of the USSR adopted a year ago develops further the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens and also records their duties, the Soviet representative said. The Constitution of the USSR guarantees such human rights as the right to work, including the right to choose a profession, the right to education, the right to rest, the right to health protection, the right to maintenance in old age, the right to enjoy cultural benefits etc.

The foreign policy activity of the Soviet state is motivated by concern for humanity, he stressed. In its foreign policy, the Soviet Union places an emphasis on the policy of struggle for peace. We are convinced that the struggle for safeguarding and consolidation of peace is directly connected with ensurance of human rights. It is only in conditions of peace that the rights and freedoms of personality can really be implemented.

This is why the Soviet state is waging a persistent struggle for the relaxation of international tensions, for general and complete disarmament, for ridding society of wars.

UN MIDDLE EAST PEACE FORCE MANDATE EXTENDED FOR 9 MONTHS

LD241005Y Moscow TASS in English 0957 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 24, TASS--TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Igor Makurin report:

A meeting of the U.N. Security Council has been held here. Decision was taken at the meeting to prolong the mandate of the U.N. special force in the Middle East for 9 months, up to July 24, 1979.

In the course of the meeting attention was drawn to the fact that the vital interests of the Middle Eastern peoples, just like the interests of stronger peace and international security as a whole, insistently prompt the need for the earliest comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the attainment of which should be promoted by the U.N. special force. It was emphasized that any attempts to lend them any other role, to use them for realization of separate deals would be contrary to the U.N. Security Council's decision on this issue.

Setting forth the Soviet Union's stand, the USSR's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy has said that durable peace can come to the Middle East only when Israel withdraws from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, when the Arab people of Palestine gets a possibility to have their own home, their own state and when the strictest international guarantees of security of all states of the region without exception are given.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly noted that the way of separate negotiations and concessions to the aggressor does not bring peace nearer, but it further aggravates the Middle East situation.

The USSR's representative has reaffirmed once again the Soviet Union's readiness to cooperate in promoting such a settlement with other parties to the Geneva conference, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

UN FOURTH COMMITTEE ENDS DEBATE ON PLUNDER OF COLONIAL LANDS

LD251002Y Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 25, TASS--The Fourth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly (on trust and on-selfgoverning territories) has ended discussion of the activities of foreign economic circles in colonial territories and in the south of Africa. An overwhelming majority of speakers, who represented more than 50 states, stressed that plunder and exploitation of natural and man-power resources by imperialist monopolies and racist regimes remain one of the main factors accounting for the continued existence of seats of colonialism and racism in the world. [Words indistinct] the main obstacle to a radical restructuring of international economic relations on a just, democratic basis.

TASS REPORTS INTRODUCTION OF MOSCOW RADIO WORLD SERVICE

LD250730Y Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--Radio Moscow has expanded considerably its English-language service. It has introduced a new information program for English-speaking foreign listeners. It is called the Moscow Radio World Service which is transmitted on short waves continually from in the morning to 2 hours in the morning of the next day, Moscow time (from 0400 to 2300 GMT) and may be received in all continents.

It includes Soviet and international newscasts, commentaries on current events and other information on the Soviet Union, as well as music. The new program has been introduced because of the growing interest shown abroad in the Soviet Union. In their letters, of which Radio Moscow now receives about 300,000 a year, radio listeners from different countries write that they consider broadcasts from Moscow a very important and sometimes the only source of truthful information about life in the Soviet Union and Soviet policy.

Together with programs specially prepared for radio listeners in the USA and Canada, Britain and Ireland as well as African and Asian countries, Radio Moscow's English-language transmissions are to total thirty-two hours a day, beginning with October 25. The Soviet Union began transmitting regular programs in foreign languages almost fifty years ago, in 1929. At present Radio Moscow broadcasts in 63 languages of the peoples of the world.

USSR RATIFIED CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

LD241212Y Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--On October 23, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR ratified the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, which was signed on behalf of the Government of the USSR in New York on December 30th, 1971.

NOVIKOV TELLS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE OF OLYMPICS PREPARATIONS

LD241449Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] Paris, 21 October, TASS--An important stage in the preparations for the 1980 22d Olympic games was the participation of a delegation of the "Olympiad 80" organizing committee in a meeting of leaders of international sports federations on summer Olympic sports. The meeting was held in Monte Carlo.

The leaders of the international sports federations greeted with great interest a report by I.T. Novikov, chairman of the "Olympiad-80" organizing committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who described the progress of preparations for "Olympiad-80."

LESSON OF BIKINI ATOLL LIES IN BANNING ALL NUCLEAR TESTS

LD200632Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An article by political commentator Yuriy Zhukov appearing in today's issue of the newspaper PRAVDA concerns the fate of Bikini Island in the Pacific and its native population.

Thirty-two years ago, the island became a testing-ground for American nuclear weapons. The people of the island were evicted from the land of their forefathers. The target of an atomic bomb dropped from an aircraft on the 1st of July, 1946 were three old-fashioned naval ships assembled in the Bikini lagoon. A nuclear device was set off under water in the same area on the 25th of July. From 1947 to 1958, the U.S. Navy set off 24 bombs on the atoll, including a 13-megaton hydrogen bomb whose destructive power was almost 1,000 times more than the one dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima. Washington was jubilant over the success of the test blast? But the experts were less happy. They had made a mistake which entailed enormous political cost to the Americans. The cloud which resulted from the blast slowly moved away, spraying radio-active ash on nearby islands and a Japanese fishing boat that happened to be in the area.

Many of the islanders, the Japanese fishermen and American servicemen, subsequently developed various forms of cancer. The effects of the major international scandal which erupted at that time are still felt today. In Japan, for example, the day when the fishermen died, after being subjected to the deadly impact of radio-active fallout is still marked as a day or mourning and struggle for a ban on nuclear weapons.

After the signing of an international agreement banning nuclear tests on the ground, under water and in the atmosphere, it looked as though American experts were no longer interested in the explosion-scarred island where all life had been killed. In fact, however, they continued to observe how nature was healing its wounds. Finally, in 1969, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission declared, with pomp, that there was no radio-activity on the island and that they could find no trace of it either in the plants or in the animals. It was announced that the island's inhabitants could return home.

By some reports 105 by others 112 out of the 500 aborigines evicted from the Bikini Island in 1946 were brought back there. Soon, however, American officials reported that their estimate of the state of natural environment on the Bikini Island was premature. The well water contained strontium 90 and thetium 137, the radioactive products of the bomb test. The same elements were contained in coconuts, fruit and vegetables grown on the island. The content of radioactive strontium, thetium and also plutonium in the organisms of those who returned to the island had increased in alarming proportions and now it is believed that Bikini will apparently stay unsuitable for people to live there for the next 35 to 50 years.

A decision was adopted immediately to evict the poor islanders from the atoll for the second time and before they leave [as heard] the island again, carrying in their bones the dangerous deposits of strontium and thetium, they, according to the TIME magazine, were prohibited to eat coconuts, bananas and breadtree fruit, which they began to grow on the island. The newspaper MATIN DE PARIS reasonably asks Washington why a decade ago the island was officially declared safe. It also wonders if the 112 Bikini aborigines who had been removed from the island with such delay were just creatures to make experiments on.

These questions, having direct bearing on the problem of human rights to which American leaders have been attaching so much importance, have remained unanswered. The thing is not only in the fates of the 112 or 105 Bikini dwellers who were brought back to the radioactively contaminated island to see if the presence of strontium and thatium in their organisms increased even though this in itself has much moral and political significance. It's also important, Yuriy Zhukov writes, that the painful Bikini lesson serves as a warning that it's high time to ban nuclear tests once and for all. It's high time to limit, reduce and then destroy nuclear arsenals which are continuing to grow.

USSR HOLDS INTERNATIONAL SEMINARS IN MOSCOW, KIEV, ZAPOROZHE

LD242050Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union is holding four international seminars for the developing countries in Moscow, Kiev and Zaporozhe. People from over 20 countries are attending them, including India, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Morocco, Iraq and Syria. The seminars have been organized on the recommendation of the United Nations to acquaint them with Soviet experience in metallurgy, electric welding, standardization and metrology. The seminar participants train at Soviet enterprises (?and are conducted) by prominent specialists.

The Soviet Union organizes 20 international seminars and course annually and pays all the expenses too.

UNITED STATES

INTENSIFIED STRUGGLE AGAINST NEUTRON BOMB NECESSARY

LD241439Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[M. Sturua commentary: "To Please the Pentagon"]

[Text] And so, after hesitating for about 6 months, President Carter has decided to start production of a new 8-inch nuclear shell and nuclear warhead for the Lance missile in their neutron version.

The White House's hesitation, which lasted many months, as well as the gradual, stage-by-stage approach to the production and deployment of neutron weapons, was of a forced nature. Washington must take account of sharply negative attitude of world, including U.S., public opinion, which is opposed to "neutron death." This is why Washington is resorting to the notorious "salami" tactic in an attempt to force the neutron bomb "piecemeal" into NATO arsenals and to gradually accustom the public to the inevitability of such a development.

The President has issued an order to start production of not all but just "some" neutron shell and warhead components. According to the President's aides, he has done only the minimum to avoid dotting all the neutron "i's." But circles in the Department of Energy, which is directly engaged in nuclear weapon production, are openly exultant and are not trying to play at diplomacy. These circles have perceived the decision as a "green light" to create not some but the basic long-term neutron bomb components. "We are doing everything necessary to create neutron weapons," the Washington POST cites a high-ranking Energy Department official spokesman as saying. It is significant that many Pentagon and State Department experts frankly admit that there is essentially no great difference between the decision to create the basic long-term neutron weapon components and the neutron bomb itself. The time chosen by the White House to announce its decision on production of neutron weapons merits attention. It "coincided" with a NATO Nuclear Planning Group session in Brussels. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who attended it, used this opportunity to "inform" his NATO partners or, to put it bluntly, to twist the arms of those members of this closed military grouping who sensibly shun the neutron bomb, not wishing to turn their states' territories into potential theaters for its lethal use.

The fuss over pushing through the neutron bomb demands the peoples' heightened vigilance and increased effort in the struggle against the production and deployment of this inhuman means of mass destruction.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN INCREASINGLY CRITICAL OF TRADE POLICY

LD242101Y Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 24, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports:

U.S. business and political circles declare for widening of commercial and economic contacts between the USSR and the USA. They regard this as an important factor improving Soviet-American relations as a whole, which would meet the interests of the policy of peaceful coexistence and consolidation of international peace and security.

The TASS correspondent was told at the U.S.-Soviet Commercial and Economic Council that the ever growing number of U.S. companies wish to open their missions in Moscow.

The biggest steel making company Armco Steel Corporation opened its permanent mission in Moscow. President of the board of the company William Verity said that this reflects the growing interest of U.S. business circles in developing mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

U.S. firms step up deliveries of industrial equipment to the USSR. The Caterpillar Tractor Company, for instance, supplies the USSR with road building machines, bulldozers, pipelayers. The Soviet Union in its turn increases deliveries of machinery and equipment to the USA. Soviet-made tractors of the Byelarus trade mark have good repute among farmers of the USA and Canada. American farmers like the Byelarus tractor which is reliable, easy to handle and has good qualities in operation, said F. Rollins, the vice president of the New York branch of the Byelarus machinery company that sells Soviet-made tractors.

Sober-minded Americans protest against attempts to use trade for bringing political pressure on the Soviet Union. Representative of the business circles of the West Coast of the USA William Casey declared for lifting discriminatory curbs on trade with the USSR. He writes in the newspaper Los Angeles TIMES that applying to the USSR of the most favoured nation treatment in trade would serve normalization of commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the USA. While the United States complicates trade with the USSR, other capitalist countries sign commercial agreements with the Soviet Union without any political strings attached, William Casey notes. Mutually advantageous trade will promote political relaxation and deepening of mutual understanding between the American and Soviet peoples, he stressed.

Prominent American economist Victor Perlo, writing in the WORLD magazine, describes the policy of limitation of trade with the USSR [as] a relapse to the cold war. He writes that the business circles of the USA are increasingly critical of the attempts to hamper the development of Soviet-American trade for purely political reasons.

COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE SALE TO PRC 'COULD BOOMERANG'

LD241455Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Barsukov dispatch: "Dubious Deal"]

[Text] Washington--America's AP news agency recently disseminated a report that merely confirmed what had long been rumored in Washington: it has been decided to allow Peking to purchase from the United States a communications satellite together with the latest equipment for ground stations to receive and transmit radio and television signals.

Under the new deal the United States pledges not only to supply China with the necessary equipment but also to launch the satellite using its own facilities, as well as to train Chinese specialists to work with the latest communications equipment. The deal will be worth a total of several hundred million dollars, it is maintained here.

Preliminary talks regarding the sale of a U.S. communications satellite to Peking were held in July of this year when Frank Press, President Carter's adviser on science and technology, visited China. During these talks, AP points out, the Chinese side expressed interest in acquiring the latest communications equipment from the United States and in developing cooperation in space research. Following from these talks, a delegation of Chinese specialists arrived in Washington last week to discuss the technical details connected with acquiring the satellite.

Reporting the new deal, the Washington POST notes the "dramatically rapid growth of trade and technical ties between the United States and China." But it is not, of course, a question of the growth of trade and technical ties between the United States and China.

Official Washington has long been assuring us that U.S. policy does not envisage the sale of military equipment to China. But, evidently aware of the weakness of the argument about the purely civilian nature of the new deal, official sources have been forced to admit, so AP reports, that "the communications satellite will improve Chinese military communications."

The new deal to sell a U.S. satellite to China continues the same old dangerous trend--supported, alas, in certain Washington circles--to use the anti-Sovietism of Peking's foreign policy course in their own interests and to try to benefit from Peking's various provocative steps in the international arena. Those same circles that resort to dubious deals with Peking importers should not forget their partners' hegemonist aspirations. For in the long run things could boomerang against those who indulge these aspirations.

U.S. TAXPAYERS TO PAY FOR EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI 'SEPARATE DEAL'

LD241034Y Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 24, TASS--The United States administration, expecting to obtain strategic benefits from As-Sadat's capitulatory policy, incurs a substantial proportion of the expenditures for financing the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal. U.S. President Jimmy Carter, UPI reports, officially promised Israel that the United States would incur the bulk of the expenditures related to the re-deployment of the Israeli forces on Sinai. Talks on this question between American and Israeli representatives have already been opened here. Observers estimate the sum involved at some 4,000 million dollars. The latest dollar donation will be in addition to an earlier pledged increase in American financial aid to Israel after the signing of the separate peace between Israel and Egypt.

According to the American press, Tel Aviv asked for 2,400 million dollars for these purposes. Besides, as reported, earlier, the United States is allocating over 500 million dollars on the building of two airforce bases in the Negev Desert, which are to replace the Sinai airforce bases which have to be evacuated. Judging from press reports, Israel is also shifting other expenditures on the redeployment of military units and other personnel to the shoulders of the American taxpayer. Tel Aviv also presents its account to the Egyptian conciliators: In return for the "consent" to withdraw from part of occupied Egyptian lands, Israel demands that Egypt undertakes to sell oil from deposits on Sinai to Israel at preferential prices. An Israeli economic delegation arrived in Washington for talk on this question with Egyptian representative.

MILITARY BASES COULD MAKE TURKEY ANOTHER HIROSHIMA

LD241447Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov article: "Major Step Backward"]

[Text] In the recently approved Pentagon budget for FY 1979 commencing 1 October, about $4 billion is allocated for military construction. [paragraph continues]

Most of these funds are earmarked for maintenance and modernization of U.S. military bases abroad, and the construction of new ones. U.S. military bases are scattered over every continent. According to the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT the United States has more than 300 large and 2,500 small bases abroad at which some 500,000 servicemen are deployed. It is very clear from the map accompanying these figures how dense is the "network" of military sites with which the Pentagon has enmeshed the globe.

U.S. strategists maintain that "forward base facilities" are essential to "U.S. national security," that they serve to rebuff the "Soviet threat" and that they contribute to maintaining peace. However, the facts testify to something different. A wide belt of U.S. bases surrounds the territory of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Not only do they threaten the security of socialist states, they also serve as an instrument of political and sometimes military pressure on other countries.

It is understandable, therefore, that in various parts of the globe where the Pentagon has its "sinister lairs" the peoples continue their struggle to liquidate them. The Japanese people are demanding the closure of numerous U.S. military bases. The Government of the Philippines is conducting urgent talks with the United States with the aim of assuming control over the Pentagon's establishments. The Panama authorities are seeking the demilitarization of the Canal Zone. The peoples of the Indian Ocean littoral countries are resolutely in favor of halting the Pentagon's construction of a large base on the island of Diego Garcia. Many more examples could be cited.

In 1975 the world public greeted with great approval the Turkish Government's decision to close more than 20 U.S. military establishments deployed in that country. Ankara's action caused a commotion in the Pentagon. According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR U.S. servicemen at Turkish bases were carrying out "tasks connected with the supply of materials and equipment, military training and the gathering of reconnaissance information." It was precisely this last task, gathering reconnaissance reports, which was extremely significant for U.S. strategists. For this reason, immediately following the closure of the U.S. bases the most blatant pressure was applied on Ankara to revise its decision. The United States succeeded in insuring that the decision to suspend the military bases' activity did not spread to the establishment at (Indzhirlike), justifying this by the fact that it operates within the NATO framework.

In the end the prolonged U.S. pressure led to a desirable outcome for the Pentagon. At the beginning of October Ankara announced that four important U.S. bases in Turkey were resuming activity. According to Ankara Radio the bases at Belbaci, Kargaburun, Priniclik and Sinop were reopened. The Pentagon can be satisfied with this decision, these four bases are, according to the Washington POST, of "exceptional reconnaissance value" to the United States, as they are equipped with long-range radar and other complex electronic monitoring facilities. Some 200 U.S. specialists are there to operate them.

It is highly significant that the decision is criticized in Turkey itself. Thus the newspaper BARIS, refuting fabrications concerning some "Soviet threat" used by the United States as a cover to demand resumption of activity in its bases, wrote that in fact no such threat to Turkey exists from the north, that is, from the Soviet Union. In turn the newspaper CUMHURIYET stressed that the resumption of activity at U.S. establishments is a "major step backward."

The newspaper pointed out that "the West's armed guard allotted to Turkey by NATO is keeping the country in a state of constant fear, since in the event of another world war Turkey, where a substantial number of U.S. military installations are located, could undergo the tragedy of Hiroshima."

The resumption of the U.S. military establishments' dangerous activity on Turkish territory in no way helps the relaxation of tension in that part of the globe.

CIA ACTIVITIES TO INFLUENCE WEST EUROPE REPORTED

LD231121 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 October 1978 carries on page 14 a 2,500-word article entitled "Dirty Work," by Viktor Valentinov. The article concerns alleged CIA activities in various parts of Europe. Valentinov says that because the United States "can no longer aspire to world domination" it is forced to call in the CIA to "save the day." The article turns first to Italy and discusses the "widespread plot to destabilize the situation in the country" and the"terrorist groups... led by the CIA," referring specifically to "the CIA's painstaking 2-year preparations for the putsch attempt in Bologna."

Valentinov moves on to the FRG: "Current U.S. relations with West European countries are such that the United States is in no position to dictate to them.... The United States is attempting to use covert levers to influence its partners," the article says. Valentinov uses the recent Hesse elections as an example of the use of these "levers." He mentions the Springer press' "sensational report that the Social Democrats were allegedly 'conspiring with the East' and had 'promised to get the FRG out of NATO!'" The article goes on to say that "the accusation was accompanied by 'proof': The CIA had allegedly gotten hold of some 'secret documents.'"

Valentinov goes on to quote French Socialist Party Leader Michel Rocard's statement that "If the French left had gained power in March the CIA would have tried to destabilize France." Valentinov then quotes the French press as saying that Rocard expected American intelligence to use the Corsican national liberation front and the Breton liberation front to achieve its ends. Finally, Valentinov turns to Spain and to an interview in CAMBIO 16 with Cuban "intelligence agent" Nicolas Sirgado Ros, who was "on the list of CIA employees for 10 long years." The article says that "CIA agents are secretly infiltrating the economy, the police, national movements, public organizations and extreme right formations. All kinds of anti-Soviet campaigns and provocations are carried out with their participation, their sole purpose being to put a brake on the natural process of the development of relations between Spain and Eastern Europe."

CIA CONTINUES TO RECRUIT COLLEGE STUDENTS, TEACHERS

LD241040Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The American Central Intelligence Agency will continue using students and college teachers for purposes of espionage and subversion. This has been admitted by the CIA director, Admiral Turner, who spoke in a television interview. The special Senate committee investigating the activities of the U.S. intelligence agencies, which was set up under public pressure, has established facts of deep penetration of the CIA into the United States schools of higher learning. It was established that several hundred college students are engaged in recruitment operations and in collecting intelligence.

CONGRESS UNABLE TO RESOLVE DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

LD191112Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0600 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 19 October--The 95th Session of the U.S. Congress has clearly shown once again what the U.S. legislators are concerned about and whom they serve, writes Nikolay Kurdyumov in PRAVDA. He stresses that the morals of the ruling class and capital are extremely apparent in the decisions of Congress.

The commentary says that in 2 years, this session of Congress has done essentially nothing to resolve such acute social problems facing the popular masses as unemployment, rising prices, and the unsatisfactory state of the public health system. On the contrary, Congress has placed even greater burdens on the shoulders of the broad masses. Americans' contributions to social security are being considerably increased. In the interests of "economy," allocations to many social programs have been cut. The so-called "full employment" bill, which at least provides a few measures to combat unemployment, cutting its level to 4 percent by 1983, got bogged down in Congress. The bill on labor legislation reform was completely buried.

The energy program adopted by the Congress after 1.5 years of delay provides for decontrol of gas prices, and will bring the monopolies up to $50-60 billion in profit over the next 7 years, Nikolay Kurdyumov writes. As for the widely proclaimed tax reform, which officially aimed at correcting a flagrant injustice, here too the lion's share belongs, according to U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, to "business and investors with high incomes."

The advocates of the military-industrial complex, and the bigwigs of big business, the commentator points out, have every reason to applaud Congress, which has not only satisfied the appetite of the Pentagon, allocating record amounts to implementing various military programs and developing the latest types and systems of weapons (the military budget for FY 1979 is the biggest in U.S. history), but has also given those with fat wallets additional presents worth many billions of dollars.

PRESSURE ON VOTERS INCREASES FOR MIDTERM ELECTIONS

LD231259 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZEVSTIYA in Russian 18 October 1978 Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word New York dispatch by correspondent V. Soldatov under the heading "A Stream of Election Promises" on the forthcoming U.S. midterm elections. The article describes the significance of the elections in the light of the boundary reorganization due in 1980, and states that the campaign strategy used has two elements: "First--to discredit rivals in every way available, and second--to interest the voters somehow and promise them something attractive." Soldatov refers to current issues such as plans to reduce taxes, saying that this will lead to a "reduction in expenditure on social needs." He states that "most voters are skeptical toward the election promises of both Democrats and Republicans." Noting the increasing use of the mass media in election campaigns, and the large sums of money spent, he concludes: "The psychological pressure on the voters is being stepped up."

PRC'S 'ADVENTURIST' SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIA DENOUNCED

OW240225Y Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Station observer commentary: "Peking Instigator"]

[Text] According to the Bangkok paper NATION, when receiving a Thai press delegation in Peking recently, Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council, said that it appeared that Vietnam was planning to attack Cambodia in an attempt to occupy Phnom Penh. He stated that China would support Cambodia. In this connection, our station observer writes:

Teng Hsiao-ping said that Vietnam was planning to launch a new attack against Cambodia, but actually the words "new attack" cannot be used to explain Vietnam's stand on Cambodia. The fact is that Vietnam did not launch any attack against Cambodia in the past and will not launch any attack in the future. Hanoi's official statements confirm this point.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry recently issued a statement refusing the Chinese and Cambodian allegations that Vietnam was planning to invade Cambodia. However, China has increased its military supplies to the Pol Pot regime and has dispatched thousands of military advisers to Cambodia. Chinese troops are joining the Cambodian troops in carrying out anti-Vietnamese military activities. These facts indicate that Vietnam is a victim of Cambodian aggression. Phnom Penh has constantly rejected Hanoi's proposals for solving all existing problems through negotiations and establishing normal state relations between the two countries. It has put forward various unacceptable and absurd preconditions and refused to hold peace negotiations with Hanoi. For instance, Phnom Penh's leaders demand that Vietnam give up its attempt to establish a so-called Indochinese union that would include Cambodia. Everyone knows that the Hanoi government has never tried to establish such a union; it only hopes to establish relations with its neighbors on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. Despite this, Phnom Penh's leaders and their propaganda machine have continued to clamor that Hanoi is trying to establish a so-called Indochinese union. This only shows that the high-level ruling clique in Cambodia is still trying to carry out its policy of military provocations against Vietnam. It is very clear that the ruling clique in Cambodia is carrying out its adventurous policy at the instigation of the Chinese leadership, which uses Cambodia as its tool for carrying out its hostile policy against Vietnam.

The Chinese leaders have instigated Cambodian opposition to Vietnam in an attempt to pressure Hanoi into following its baton. They are using the Cambodian people as their tools in a war with Vietnam. In fact, what they are doing goes beyond this. The Singapore paper STRAITS TIMES has reported that more than 15,000 Chinese troops are now stationed in Cambodia helping it operate airplanes, tanks and artillery; that there are Chinese military instructors among the Cambodian troops at or above the platoon level; and that a special organization called the Military Advisory Group has been established in Phnom Penh to lead the Cambodian troops. The situation has developed to such a degree that the Chinese soldiers recently protected Phnom Penh wearing Cambodian military uniforms.

The adventurous policy pursued by Peking's leadership and the ruling clique in Phnom Penh has increasingly met with the Cambodian people's strong indignation. It is reported that people in 16 of Cambodia's 19 provinces have launched large-scale activities against the Phnom Penh authorities. Guerrilla zones have been set up in many areas. To cover antigovernment activities in Cambodia, the propaganda machines of Phnom Penh and China have spread the rumor that Vietnam is trying to invade Cambodia. At the same time, the Chinese leadership has sent more troops to Cambodia and has continued to supply it with weapons. This is aimed not only at carrying out military provocations against Vietnam but also at suppressing the Cambodian people's actions against the Phnom Penh clique.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRC VISIT

LD210756Y Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 21, TASS--The political scene in Peking is an ugly sight these days, Vitaliy Korionov, PRAVDA's news analyst, writes in the newspaper today. The Maoist leadership is giving a red-carpet reception to the foreign minister of the Chilean junta, E. Cubillos, who has arrived in China at the invitation of its government. The doors of government institutions are thrown wide open before the emissary of the bloody regime which was contemptuously rejected by the Chilean people. Gala receptions are given for him and high-flown toasts raised in his honour.

The warm reception given to Cubillos in Peking shows that "cordial relations" between the junta and the Peking leaders stem from a shared hatred of the peoples who are fighting against imperialism, and for peace and social progress, the article says. During the banquet held by the Peking foreign minister, Huang Hua, in honour of Cubillos, the two sides vied in hostility toward the Soviet Union, the Republic of Cuba and Socialist Vietnam. The Chinese minister showered compliments on Pinochet's fascist regime. He praised the junta (which is known to be selling Chilean national wealth to American monopolies) for "defending national independence and national sovereignty" against the hegemonism of the "super-powers". From what the Chinese minister said further it became clear that he needed this reception only for slandering the Soviet Union.

The junta's emissary, far from lagging behind his Maoist counterpart, even tried to surpass him in anti-Sovietism. At the same time, Cubillos viciously attacked Cuba and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He vilified in every way the courageous Vietnamese people who are upholding the honour and sovereignty of their homeland from encroachments on the part of the Maoists.

Huang Hua and Cubillos expressed confidence that the meeting in Peking would pave a "wide road for strengthening mutual understanding, friendship and ties between the two countries." Inasmuch as representatives of foreign trade and external economic relations departments of the PRC are taking part in the talks with the junta's emissary, it is clear that the Chinese side intends not only to strengthen the political ties of collusion with the junta but also to expand economic relations with it, the commentator says.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL DOCUMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

LD242203Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An act of the USSR-GDR Intergovernmental Commission on putting an automated system of scientific-technical information on chemistry and chemical technology--KHIMINFORM--into industrial use was signed in Moscow today. The system has been used to form the basis of national information systems on chemistry in the Soviet Union and the GDR, and to form the basis of an international system of scientific-technical information on chemistry and the chemical industry of CEMA member-countries. The document was signed by Kirillin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Weiz, GDR minister of science and technology.

SHITIKOV RECEIVES GDR DELEGATION IN KREMLIN

LD241055Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Meeting in the Kremlin"]

[Text] On 19 October in the Kremlin, A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, received a delegation of the GDR National Committee for European Security and Cooperation headed by its chairman Academician Max Steenbeck. During a conversation held in a comradely, warm atmosphere, questions of further contribution by both countries' peoples to the cause of developing and deepening detente, struggling against the arms race and strengthening mutual ties and cooperation were discussed.

PELSHE RETURNS TO MOSCOW AFTER CSSR VISIT

LD241832Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee headed by Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the committee, returned to Moscow from Bratislava today. The delegation had been in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. It was met at the airport by Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

CSSR ENVOY MEETS WITH SHCHERBITSKIY, OTHERS IN KIEV

AU231014Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 20 Oct 78 AU

[Excerpt] Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, today received Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who is in Kiev. A cordial and friendly conversation was held.

The CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, Lovetinsky, was also received by Comrade Vatchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Comrade Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 21 Oct adds: "On 21 October the visitor left Kiev for Moscow."]

GROMYKO DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO FRANCE

LD251030Y Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign affairs minister, left today for Paris on an official visit at the invitation of the French Government.

SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION PROJECTS, EFFECTS DISCUSSED

Nuclear Cooperation Cited

LD242224Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1329 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris (TASS correspondent Vladimir Korchantsev)--The peaceful use of atomic energy is one of the traditional areas of cooperation between France and the USSR. Evidence of success in this is provided by the documents of the 13th session of the standing Mixed Soviet-French Commission on Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation, a TASS correspondent was told at the French Commissariat for Atomic Energy. The main lines of joint work in this field include fast neutron reactors, water moderated water-cooled reactors, controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics, and distillation of salt waters. This year, the session's joint communique stresses, exchange has been completed of technical documentation on plans for BN-600 (USSR) and Super-Phoenix (France) fastbreeder reactors. New topics of work will be"nuclear fuel reprocessing" and "atomic heat supply stations."

A. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, announced at a press conference here that this year work is being concluded on processing over 1 million photographs received since 1971 in the course of joint research carried out at the Soviet accelerator at Serpukhovo, with the aid of the French Mirabelle bubble camera. These experiments, which were carried out with the participation of hundreds of French and Soviet experts, and that of scientists from other countries as well, have yielded interesting scientific data.

French experts stress that a particular feature of the current stage of activity is the transition to realizing joint work according to coordinated plans which embrace the whole period of work on a topic--from 2 to 5 years. The Soviet-French protocol on cooperation in peaceful use of atomic energy, signed in Paris in October, envisages the realization of 10 joint projects in this sphere. In 1978-79 it is planned to carry out about 60 projects in the USSR and France, in which over 300 experts will take part. Soviet-French cooperation in peaceful use of atomic energy serves as an example of developing mutually beneficial links between countries with differing social structures, and of implementation of the CSCE Final Act.

Cooperation Results Praised

LD241404Y Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

["Along the Road of Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: Soviet-French contacts have now spread to various spheres: the political, economic, scientific and technical, have assumed a permament, stable nature, are not subjected to any circumstantial considerations and their scope and depth are constantly growing.

Of undoubted importance in this is the circumstance that cooperation between USSR and France has been established long ago and has stood the test of time and that also, by all indications, both sides are striving for further perfection and enhancement of effectivity of this mutually advantageous cooperation in different spheres.

The course at the development of many-faceted relations with France, at consolidation of friendship between the two countries is the Soviet Government's permanent line. This was shown convincingly anew during the latest 13th session of the grand commission in Paris. Soviet-French cooperation, the session's joint communique stressed, is in keeping with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, is an example of the implementation of this act and, consequently, promotes the strengthening of detente, security and peace.

Of exceptional importance for further development of Soviet-French relations, for determining the main trends of this development are the summit meetings between the leaders of the two countries. Of considerable significance are talks between the heads of the foreign policy departments of the USSR and France. Another such meeting is to be held in Paris.

Soviet-French cooperation which has a beneficial effect for both countries, as French Prime Minister Raymond Barre justly said recently, goes beyond the framework of bilateral relations and is a fact of equilibrium and stability in Europe and the whole world. It is not accidental therefore that the milestones of cooperation between Moscow and Paris invariably become milestones in the history of contemporary international relations.

"A great path of development of relations has been covered by the Soviet Union and France," General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev noted in his speech in Minsk. Many-faceted cooperation between the two countries is on an upward trend, must continue developing further, despite any intrigues of adversaries of detente. This is required by supreme interests of both countries, by the interests of consolidating peace and security.

This course is met with complete understanding and support of the Soviet and French public and is fully in keeping with the aspirations with our peoples.

ANNULMENT OF AUSTRIAN JOURNALIST'S VISA DEFENDED

LD201435Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Gorchakov and M. Mikhaylov article: "That 'Long-Suffering' Hutter"]

[Text] In the last few days, the Austrian press has raised a ballyhoo over the fate of Erhard Hutter, former permanent Moscow correspondent of Austrian Radio and Television (ORF). He is being portrayed as a victim undeservedly wronged by Soviet authorities. Unfortunately, not only press organs but certain officials have joined in this campaign. And yet the crux of the matter is very banal.

We will not undertake to judge how competently Hutter fulfilled his professional functions. That is beside the point in this case. This must be a headache, especially for those who sent him to Moscow. During his stay in Moscow, Hutter undoubtedly could have played a useful role in developing friendly Soviet-Austrian relations. The Soviet side afforded him, just like other foreign correspondents, rich opportunities. Unfortunately, Hutter took advantage of these opportunities in his own way.

He abused the Soviet people's hospitality for purposes far removed from his official status as a foreign correspondent in the USSR. As can be seen, he was interested not so much in his professional duties as in matters which led directly to familiarization with the criminal code.

There exist numerous facts attesting that Hutter used the family ties of his wife--Soviet citizen Raisa Bedillo--to spread slanderous anti-Soviet literature among Soviet citizens, to gather information from them on the work of defense enterprises and to impose his anti-USSR views on them. Hutter made repeated attempts to drive his car into areas closed to foreigners.

Thus, the measures taken against Hutter do not bear a direct relation to his journalistic activities. This step, as we have been informed, is linked directly with his violation of Soviet laws.

To activities which are generally unpardonable for an honest person and particularly for a loyal guest, Hutter colorfully added actions which were no longer misdemeanors but overt violations of the law. Thus, he once beat up his wife's sister Lyudmila in his own apartment, and she was taken to hospital with concussion. The victim naturally turned to the militia--about which an appropriate report was drawn up, as provided for by the Soviet laws. Another time, he engaged in counterfeiting sculptures with the help of some "unrecognized genius." A passion for speculation and for buying stolen goods did not escape the Hutter couple either. Everything was put to work, including packs of foreign cigarettes, magazines renowned for pornographic content, chewing gum and pocket calculators. The Zaporozhyu internal affairs organs arrested Hutter's wife when she was buying the "Kazan Mother of God" and "Paraskeva, Varvara and Ulyana" icons, stolen from the village church of Zarolye in Lvovskaya Oblast's Stryyskiy Rayon.

Many people, even colleagues close to Hutter in the journalist corps, advised him to cool it and stop such activities.

Taking the friendly relations with Austria into account, the Soviet authorities did not institute criminal proceedings against Hutter and his wife. The official Austrian organs in Moscow and Vienna were informed of the facts of Hutter's unseemly conduct and the legal violations he committed. Unfortunately, the proper reaction was not forthcoming from the Austrian side. Under these conditions it would be strange, to say the least, if the Soviet side continued to show hospitality to a person such as Hutter. Annulment of his visa was the minimum that was necessary.

As is known, a journalist's card in no way affords the right to violate the host country's laws, thus the references which Hutter's patrons make to the Final Act of the all-European conference are quite out of place. We would like to remind Hutter's current protectors of this and to believe that the attempts of those circles which are trying to cast aspersions on successfully developing Soviet-Austrian relations with the help of the Hutter affair will be repudiated in Vienna.

CLAIMS OF USSR-FINNISH MILITARY EXERCISES DENIED

LD250022Y Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Brussels:

The Finnish Embassy in Belgium sharply and categorically denied false claims by the MOUVELLES ATLANTIQUES bulletin close to NATO concerning future Soviet-Finnish military exercises on Finnish territory.

The statement by the embassy says, among other things: The Soviet Union has never proposed holding of military exercises to Finland. Speculations about holding joint exercises aim to arouse uncertainty about the possibility of maintaining the traditional state of peace in northern Europe; such measures are in conflict with the interests of that region's states, stresses the Finnish Embassy statement. The Finnish Government knows that the Soviet Government does not strive to change the established situation in northern Europe and that the Soviet Union makes no reference to changes in that field, the statement concludes.

NATO 'HYPOCRISY' ON NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION BERATED

LD241517Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Yasnev dispatch: "NATO Hypocrisy"]

[Text] Brussels--The hypocrisy in NATO circles is truly limitless. Evidence on this is provided by two recent events here: The session of the NATO committee on the challenges of modern society and the session of the Nuclear Planning Group. The first was held in the bloc headquarters in Evers and was accompanied by noisy publicity. Honeyed speeches "in defense of mankind" were heard. But this session had hardly finished when, at NATO Nuclear Planning Group sessions in the very center of Brussels, the defense ministers of the United States, the FRG, Britain and other member-countries began closed discussions on questions of nuclear armaments and production of the barbaric neutron bomb.

After the group sessions, a communique was published from which it appears that, taking refuge behind the fig leaf of the nonexistent "Soviet threat," the NATO countries intend to continue to build and modernize their nuclear potential in the name of the bankrupt strategy of "deterrence."

As a decoy, the participants in the Brussels meeting have inserted phrases in the communique to the effect that "they welcome the progress of the SALT-II talks." But they immediately include a proviso regarding the "need to maintain the important link between strategic nuclear armaments, tactical nuclear armaments and conventional armaments which constitute the NATO triad."

It is clear from the communique that U.S. Defense Secretary Brown informed his colleagues of the U.S. administration's decision to start producing the main components of neutron weapons. The communique calls this a decision "regarding the modernization of nuclear weapons for the battlefield." The words "neutron bomb" are bashfully omitted.

Brown's West European colleagues' reaction to this information remains secret. But the statement about the neutron bomb made by FRG Defense Minister Apel after the Nuclear Planning Group session is attracting attention. "We," he declared, "want this new weapon to become a coin of exchange [razmennaya moneta] in the disarmament talks." And if this is not possible, the FRG will deploy the neutron bomb on its territory. But, the minister added, "We do not want to be alone in Europe." These words are an indirect admission that, at the present stage, the United States has been unable to secure the general support of the West European NATO countries, which are forced to reckon with public protests at the new, dangerous type of mass destruction weapon.

The NATO "nuclear club" session in Brussels was held under the sign of whipping up the nuclear arms race.

ITALIAN GROUND FORCES COMMANDER HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD241139Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 18 October, Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Ground Forces, received Corps Gen N. Chiari, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Italian Ground Forces, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. A friendly talk took place between Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy and Corps Gen N. Chiari. Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy gave a dinner in honor of Corps Gen N. Chiari. G. Franchetti Pardo, Italian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, attended. On the same day, the Italian military delegation headed by Corps Gen N. Chiari, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the ground forces, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

ZIMYANIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION TOURS IN FRG

Visits in Bottrop

LD241924Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, which is taking part in the Mannheim Congress of the German Communist Party, has arrived in the Ruhr industrial region. Yesterday evening, a friendship meeting was held in Bottrop, a center of the ore mining industry, between the CPSU delegation and the German Communist Party. It was held in a spirit of international solidarity and struggle against imperialism, and for peace, freedom and socialism. The CPSU delegation visited the Bottrop town hall, where it met with the town's burgermeister (Wielitsch). The delegation members signed the golden book reserved for the town's honorary guests.

Sees Friedrich Engels Center

LD242210Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A CPSU delegation led by Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, which has taken part in the Mannheim Congress of the German Communist Party, today visited the town of Wuppertal. It became acquainted with the places linked with the life and activity of Friedrich Engels, one of the founders of scientific communism. The delegation members visited the Friedrich Engels Center, which was created on the initiative of the German Communist Party.

AUCCTU WOMEN'S DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT IN BELGIUM

LD242334Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1536 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Brussels--An AUCCTU women's delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary Lyudmila Zemlyannikova arrived here today at the invitation of the Christian Trade Union Federation, one of Belgium's biggest trade union associations. The guests from the country of the soviets will familiarize themselves with problems of the women's trade union movement in Belgium.

PROPOSAL OF 'MARSHALL PLAN FOR MIDEAST' CRITICIZED

LD242241Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Andrey Korneyev commentary: "The Bright and Dark Aspects of the Marshall Plan for the Middle East"]

[Excerpts] The more official Cairo embroils itself in its separate collusion with Tel Aviv and Washington, the louder are the voices in the United States demanding consolidation of this political collusion with one which is economic. One such voice was that of influential Senator Henry Jackson, who called for the realization of a plan which is neither more nor less than a Marshall Plan for the Middle East.

What do the authors of the Marshall Plan for the Middle East propose? They propose, based on a separate deal, the establishment of a broad economic alliance in which each partner offers a share. The United States provides modern technology, goods and capital, Israel qualified cadres, and Egypt manpower and natural resources. The other probable partners, such as Saudi Arabia, provide oil and petro-dollars.

The Americans promised their Middle East partners that they would quickly achieve prosperity in the region together. But a careful glance at this plan clearly shows that its authors are not inspired by disinterested motivation. On the contrary, the U.S. partners intend to secure important economic and political advantages. First of all, the United States, by means of the neo-Marshall Plan, intends to use its economic and political power to link the sources of primary materials--especially the Middle East oil--with Washington, particularly as the need for Middle East resources in the U.S. market is not diminishing, but growing. Today, the United States covers more than a quarter of its oil needs by imports from the Middle and Near East. Secondly, realization of this plan will bring U.S. monopolies profits which may be counted in billions. The major economic concerns hope to secure some advantage from participating in the large undertakings of the region's countries and from exporting U.S. equipment.

Clear proof of expected future U.S. expansion may be seen in the fact that the United States has, for the third year running, recorded as revenue in the balance of payments billions of dollars accruing from trade with Arab countries. This is in spite of the huge U.S. import of Middle East oil.

Lastly, the United States is well aware that the alliance of major economic corporations with Zionism and local reactionaries is a stumbling block on the road of the region's countries effecting progressive social and economic changes.

Tel Aviv doesn't lag behind in taking advantage of the Marshall Plan. In fact, its alliance with those who recognize and accept the expansionist nature of its policy helps to strengthen its military and economic power. Take as an example the Western press report that Egypt has given preliminary agreement to future exports of Sinai oil to Tel Aviv, after the signing of the separate peace treaty. Does this Cairo policy make the aggressors weaker, in face of the possibility of an oil boycott such as that used successfully during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war?

But what can Egypt itself secure from the Middle East Marshall Plan? We do not believe that it can hope to use it in solving its sharp and urgent socioeconomic problems. In fact, official Cairo has given facilities to foreign capital for about 5 years now.

But foreign investors have been much less generous. They are unwilling to invest in those branches of the Egyptian economy which help strengthen Egypt's economic independence.

In short, facts indicate that the scales in the Middle East Marshall Plan clearly do not tip in Egypt's favor.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS MAKE ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN COOPERATION DOUBTFUL

TA241659Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 20 Oct 78 TA

[Excerpts] While the gates of Blair House in Washington are still locked and details of the Camp David agreements are being discussed, in Israel a full-fledged campaign is already being conducted depicting the glorious future of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Participating in this are both the media and political and business circles. The campaign's goal is to infuse the Israelis with an additional dose of optimism regarding the possibility of reaching an early Middle East peace.

It is well known that many Israeli citizens have reached, after considerable thought, the conclusion that the Camp David accord rests on a very shaky basis. The REUTER agency correspondent has reported from Tel Aviv that only a few days after the shock generated by Camp David reports about a peace settlement in the offing, the Israelis have sobered from their illusions and have begun to contemplate the problems facing them; and problems are not lacking.

One is how to live under conditions of galloping inflation and of steep price hikes. Hence, Israeli workers are linking the peace issue with improvement in Israel's economic situation and, consequently, improvement of their own material situation. No wonder, therefore, that the above-mentioned propaganda campaign emphasizes the conomic aspect of Israeli-Egyptian relations.

Official propaganda is citing business and industrial circles in trying to convince the Israelis that once the Blair House talks are successful extensive prospects for economic prosperity will open for the Israelis, enabling them to overcome all economic crises. Many plans and projects are being proffered in Israel, each appearing better than that preceding it.

The ruling Israeli circles, which are painting beautiful pictures about an approaching economic boom, are thus trying to deflect the Israelis from overly serious thoughts about the present situation, the material difficulties afflicting Israeli workers and, most clearly, about the entire unfeasibility of these projects, which are of a colonial character by their very nature.

First of all, Israel itself lacks resources for large investments. In addition, it may be doubted whether the U.S. colleagues of Israeli businessmen would allow them to conquer the Egyptian market. They themselves are interested in this. All signs indicate that the present Egyptian rulers prefer doing business with U.S. finance and industry than with Israel. And finally, there are still two very important factors. It is not known how the Egyptian people will accept Israel's expansionist economic and financial policy toward their country.

Further, nobody can guarantee how solid and permanent the current Egyptian political regime is. It follows that all the Israeli plans for an economic boom, in light of the Blair House talks, are mere eyewash and legerdemain.

CAMP DAVID GIVES ISRAEL 'FREE HAND' IN LEBANON

LD241425Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[From the international military-political review by Col M. Ponomarev and V. Vinogradov: "The Situation Deteriorates Once Again"]

[Text] The middle of October saw a sharp deterioration of the Lebanon situation, almost the most dangerous since the end of the 1976 civil war. The Beirut situation is extremely tense, residential areas having been shelled by Israeli warships for the first time. In a number of districts, there are continual fierce exchanges of fire between conservative military formations and subunits of the inter-Arab forces. The eastern part of the Lebanese capital, where the conservatives' snipers are active, is completely cut off from the rest of Beirut.

The situation is equally tense in southern Lebanon, where rightist forces continue their provocations. They are shelling and mortaring positions occupied by detachments of the national patriotic forces. Moreover, Israel is openly giving support to its accomplices among the Lebanese rightists. The other day, the paper AL-LIWA' reported, a ship carrying a large consignment of Israeli weapons for rightwing Christian formations was unloaded at the port of Juniyah, whereupon Sham'un, leader of the conservative "Lebanese Front"--one of the chief recipients of Israeli military equipment--made a tour of rightwing forces' positions in Beirut during which he urged his supporters to prepare "for new battles" against the inter-Arab forces.

It is possible to explain why the Lebanon situation has deteriorated at this particular time. This Arab country is a victim of the Camp David deal. There is a close link, the Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID points out, between the decisions adopted in this town and the abrupt increase in Lebanese tensions. Having neutralized Egypt and removed it from the ranks of the pan-Arab struggle, the paper stresses, the United States and Israel have concentrated their efforts against the Lebanese national patriotic forces. This country is now a theater for hostilities instigated by rightwing circles spurred on by Israel and the United States. The conservatives are demanding, in the form of an ultimatum, a review of the presence of inter-Arab forces in the country in order to establish their dominance over all of Lebanon.

Even the bourgeois press has been forced to admit the link between the Camp David deal and the Lebanese situation. As the Paris paper LE MONDE wrote, the Camp David agreement relieved Israel of all concern regarding Egypt and gave Tel Aviv a free hand with respect to Lebanon. In fact, the Israelis' desire for expansion in southern Lebanon is still present. The rightwing forces' formations in this area are actually an integral part of the Israeli Army and, if information from Israeli sources can be believed, this link is even stronger as a result of the dispatch of Israeli servicemen dressed in Lebanese military uniforms to southern Lebanon in an "advisory" capacity. The Arab papers are apprehensive about the possibility of Israel embarking on fresh intervention in Lebanon and occupying its southern part. This is particularly indicated by the increased concentration of Israeli forces and combat equipment on the Lebanese border.

The actions embarked upon by the United States are bound to give rise to wariness in light of these reports.

The U.S. 6th Fleet flagship, the guided missile cruiser Albany, is currently visiting Haifa. This visit is regarded purely and simply as an overt gesture of Washington's support for Israel's course. At the same time, according to the Cyprus paper DHIMOKRATIKI, special U.S. Marine units trained for Near East combat have begun to arrive at the British military bases at Dhekelia and Akrotiri on Cyprus. The Greek paper RIZOSPASTIS bluntly states that the U.S. forces transferred to Cyprus are "ready to interfere in events in Lebanon."

Clearly these actions do not contribute to normalizing the region's situation as a whole nor to that in Lebanon in particular. Making that observation, the Damascus paper TISHRIN writes that the way to normalize the Lebanon situation is for Washington and Tel Aviv to end incitement of and direct support for the bellicose rightwing Christian groupings and to stop interfering in the country's internal affairs. This is mentioned in the final communique of the Bayt ad-Din conference of foreign ministers from Arab countries which contribute troops to the inter-Arab forces in Lebanon or help to finance them. The participants advocated settling the Lebanese crisis on the basis of preserving the country's unity, independence and sovereignty, fulfilling the decisions of the inter-Arab summit conferences in Riyad and Cairo, mutually abandoning hostile propaganda by the sides involved in the Lebanese conflict and achieving national reconciliation among them.

'RIGHTWING' DISRUPTIONS, TENSION CONTINUE IN LEBANON

ID241536Y Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 24 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Beirut, October 24, TASS--The Government of Lebanon, the national patriotic forces cooperating with the inter-Arab peace-keeping force are exerting efforts for the normalization of the situation in the country and the implementation of the decisions of the Bayt ad-Din conference. A statement, issued here by the Progressive Socialist Party, stressed the need of the early restoration of the sovereignty of the lawful authorities throughout the territory of Lebanon, reorganization of the army and immediate trial of persons collaborating with Israel.

The political alignments belonging to the conservative "Lebanese Front" try hard to frustrate a settlement. Right-wing Christian snipers in recent days have been stepping up their actions against the inter-Arab force, firing on their positions in Sinn al-Fil (Tahwit), Furn ash-Shubbak and other eastern quarters and in the southern suburbs of Beirut.

Exchange of artillery fire was resumed as a result of right-wing provocations in several districts. Armed clashes also take place in the mountain suburbs of (Metna) and Bikfayya, where there were casualties. In the Biblos district, armed detachments of the conservatives are terrorizing the Moslems, demolishing and seizing their homes. The attacks by the right-wing elements are attended by provocative statements of their leaders. Sham'un, the chairman of the reactionary National-Liberation Party, once again categorically rejected extension of the mandate of the inter-Arab force and opposed the trial of former officers of the Lebanese Army, collaborating with Israel. Another right-wing Christian leader A. al-Jumayyil bluntly threatened that "Lebanon will become the biggest problem of the Arab world" unless the demands of the right-wing are met.

PORTION OF BAYT AD-DIN PLAN EFFECTED AMID GROWING SUPPORT

LD241509Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[K. Geyvandov dispatch: "First Results"]

[Text] Beirut--Implementation of the first phase of the plan for normalizing the situation and insuring security approved by the recent conference of Arab countries in Bayt ad-Din, in accordance with the recommendations of President I. Sarkis of Lebanon, has been completed in the Lebanese capital. As a result of redeployment of the inter-Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon, the Syrian units within them have left their tall building in the eastern region of Ashrafiyah and have withdrawn from two bridges on the northeastern approaches to Beirut. Their place has been taken by Saudi soldiers and Lebanese internal security forces patrols which, have established checkpoints on the bridges.

An increasing number of Lebanese are supporting the Bayt ad-Din conference decisions and demand their immediate implementation. These decisions have also been welcomed by the Palestinian resistance movement's leadership. Following a Beirut session of the PLO Executive Committee and the leaders of Palestinian organizations, a statement has been published saying that positive shifts in the country may be achieved through successful implementation of the Bayt ad-Din decisions.

TASS REPORTS ARRIVAL OF LEBANESE AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD241306Y Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--Antoine Yazbak, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Lebanon to the USSR, arrived here on October 23rd.

PDRY ENVOY GIVES KOSYGIN 'ALI NASIR MESSAGE IN MEETING

LD241318Y Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--Aleksey Kosygin, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin 'Abd al-Aziz ad-Dali, the ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and held a friendly talk with him.

The ambassador handed Aleksey Kosygin a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the chairman of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

AL-ASAD'S VISIT TO IRAQ IN INTERESTS OF ARAB UNITY

LD242254Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad begins his visit to the Iraqi Republic today. This will be the first high-level Syrian meeting in 3 years with the leaders of a country which has experienced certain complications in relations with Syria. It must be observed that Arab and world public opinion is waiting with deep interest for the results of the Syrian president's visit and his talks with Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

Both countries have consistently pursued an anti-imperialist policy, and progressive social and economic changes are being achieved in the interest of the broad working masses in both countries, as well. No doubt the renormalization of neighborly relations and development of bilateral cooperation will accord with the interests of the Syrian and Iraqi peoples equally. Another important aspect of the visit deserving attention is the urgency of the question of unity of the progressive Arab regimes and Arab unity in general. Egypt's capitulatory agreement with Israel at Camp David and the Blair House deal require that another look be taken at many questions. The future of the Arab nation is at stake; will it become a victim of the strong U.S.-imperialist, Zionist-Israeli influence, or will it be able to defend its political and economic independence? It is now more necessary than ever to achieve unity of action among the Arab countries.

IRAQI NAVAL COMMANDER LEAVES FOR HOME AFTER USSR VISIT

LD241137Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Brigadier 'Ala' ad-Din Kazim Hammad, commander of the Iraqi Navy, who was in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy, left Moscow on 18 October. A.D.K. Hammad was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Fleet Admiral N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the navy, and other admirals and officers. Among the sendoff party were M.A. Hamid, Iraqi charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Bigadier I.H. Muhyi ad-Din, army, navy and air force attache at the Iraqi Embassy in the Soviet Union.

HUSAYN SPEECH, ADEN COMMUNIQUE AGAINST CAMP DAVID CITED

LD241818Y Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

["The Arab People Reject the Separate Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Amman, October 24, TASS--The Arab peoples resolutely reject the Egyptian-Israeli deal.

Speaking in Amman, the king of Jordan Husayn again stated that a Middle-East settlement should guarantee the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine and withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, including Eastern Jerusalem. He added that Jordan would go on rendering the Palestinian people all-round assistance and support for the purpose of achieving the implementation of their lawful national rights, including the right to self-determination.

Aden, October 24, TASS--Firm support of the just struggle waged by the Palestinians is expressed in the communique published in Aden on the results of the visit paid to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemem by a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization led by its general secretary M. Ibrahim. The sides pointed out that the treacherous agreements concluded at Camp David, creation of an alliance between Israel and the As-Sadat regime under the aegis of the United States, were a challenge to the Arab world, which necessitates the rallying of all the forces that come out against the policy of capitulation, against the onslaught of imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

SOVIET-TURKISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS END IN MOSCOW

LD200954Y Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 20, TASS--The third meeting of the Mixed Inter-Governmental Soviet-Turkish Commission for Economic Cooperation has ended here.

The participants in the meeting considered the progress of realization of the agreements concluded between the two countries, outlined prospects of bilateral cooperation. Particular attention was paid to questions of realization of accords on a further development of Soviet-Turkish economic links, reached during last June's visit to the USSR of Prime Minister of Turkey Bulent Ecevit.

Considered were questions relating to expansion of economic and technical cooperation in power-engineering, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, oil-refining and also in such spheres as house-building and geological prospecting for oil and gas. Measures of development of mutually-beneficial trade were discussed.

A concluding document on the commission's work was signed by Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for External Economic Realtions Semen Skachkov and Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey Hikmet Cetin.

The Turkish delegation flies for home today.

KISHLALI COMMENTS ON VISIT, MEETINGS IN USSR

LD211202Y Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Ankara, October 21, TASS--Minister of Culture A.T. Kishlali expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to the Soviet Union. He stressed that his meetings and talks with A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, A.A. Gromyko, foreign minister, and P.N. Demichev, minister of culture, confirmed the willingness of the two countries to strengthen mutually beneficial ties in various fields. This trip, the minister said, gave us an opportunity of specifying concrete forms of further cultural cooperation between the USSR and Turkey. Increased cultural exchanges between our two neighbouring states will enable their peoples to come to know each other better and to strengthen mutual confidence between the USSR and Turkey, A.T. Kishlali said.

'USSR-GREECE' SOCIETY OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT NATIONAL DAY MEETING

LD241810Y Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 24, TASS--"Mutual interest of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Greece in the development of their traditional friendship, interest in strengthening contacts in different domains serves as an objective basis for goodneighbour Soviet-Greek relations", it was stated today by Professor Vadim Polevoi, vice-president of the "USSR-Greece" society, during a meeting at the Moscow Friendship House devoted to the holiday of the Greek people--"Okhi" day.

Vadim Polevoi stressed in his report that the struggle of the Greek and Soviet peoples against their common enemy--Nazi fascism--during the years of the Second World War was of great historical significance.

The speaker noted that commercial, economic and cultural relations between the two countries expanded noticeably in recent years. They have "favourable requisites for further growth, which was confirmed during the recent visit paid to the USSR by the foreign minister of Greece."

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S., UK BACKING FOR SMITH 'TORPEDOING' SETTLEMENT

LD241800Y Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 2, TASS--TASS commentator Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

The head of the unlawful racialist regime of Rhodesia, Ian Smith, has returned to Salisbury after a two-week trip to the United States. In his very first public statement he congratulated the troops, who recently staged a bloody massacre of hundreds of Rhodesian refugees, including women, children and old-folk, He declared that such raids would continue and even escalate.

Ian Smith's cynical statement is not merely an outright challenge to the patriots of Zimbabwe, independent Africa, the entire world community. It is a direct result of the policy of connivance and actual support, which the Western powers, primarily Britain and the United States, are pursuing vis-a-vis the Salisbury regime. Indeed, Britain, which has officially announced this regime unlawful, finds it possible to conduct extensive negotiations with its leader. High-placed British officials repeatedly met with Smith in Salisbury or in Republic of South Africa.

The United States administration allowed Smith's entry into the country in violation of the United Nations ban. Furthermore, Smith and puppets from the so-called "transitional government" who accompanied him, had meetings with U.S. officials, were given an opportunity to make statements, and at the concluding stage of their stay in the United States they had negotiations with top officials of the State Department and the British ambassador. This collusion behind the backs of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front produced a [word indistinct] "settlement plan" and a proposal to convene a conference on Rhodesia "with the participation of all sides". The British-American diplomacy hastened to present Smith's "consent" to the holding of such a conference as its greatest achievement, but Ian Smith agreed to it precisely because he knew that such a meeting was unacceptable for the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Now he declares openly that the main participants of the conference will be his "government", Britain and the United States.

Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe declared their refusal to take part in it. The frontline states also denounced the Anglo-American "settlement" plan. The reason for this is obvious. The Smith regime has long since preferred the road of intensifying military actions against the Zimbabwe patriots, against the African states supporting them, to the road of peaceful negotiations. The negotiations on the "settlement" plan were conducted in Washington to the accompaniment, figuratively speaking, of bombing raids and artillery assaults, which the Rhodesian militarists launched on Zambia and Mozambique. These aggressive actions in no way embarrassed the representatives of the United States and Britain, who only complained about them. It is not without reason that in his statement in Salisbury upon his return from the United States, calculated for internal consumption, Smith said that he regarded as "hypocritical" London's and Washington's condemnation of the raids.

By rendering the unlawful Salisbury regime military, economic aid and moral support, the Western states assume a grave responsibility for torpedoing a settlement of the Rhodesian problem and, in fact, encourage the Smith clique to further aggressive actions against the African states.

U.S., UK 'INDIRECT ACCOMPLICES' IN RHODESIAN RAIDS

LD231652Y Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 23 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, October 23, TASS--Sharply denouncing the barbarous attacks by Rhodesian troops on refugee camps in Zambia and Mozambique, the Tanzanian newspaper DAILY NEWS writes that the ruling circles of the U.S. and Great Britain, who support the racist Salisbury regime, are indirect accomplices in the bloody raids.

The U.S. and Great Britain, one can see, are not eager to help resolve the Zimbabwe problem, the newspaper writes. Instead, they are pursuing a policy of compromise with the Salisbury regime and are trying to persuade world public opinion to hold "an all-party conference" on the terms advanced by Smith.

This once again confirms Africa's view that imperialism is not willing to remove the illegal Salisbury regime. The only aim it pursues is to undermine the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people.

RHODESIA PLANS NEW AGGRESSION AGAINST NEIGHBORS

LD241450Y Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, October 24, TASS--The illegal Rhodesian regime is preparing to commit new acts of aggression against the neighbouring African states supporting the just liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots. Smith, head of the regime, speaking in Salisbury in connection with the recent raid into Zambia during which no less than 350 Africans were assassinated in cold blood in the refugee camps, threatened with similar regular punitive operations and "if the necessity arises", to pursue them even more actively. The primary targets for such blows are to be Zambia and Mozambique.

Smith, back from the two-week tour of the United States, expressed satisfaction over the results of his meetings with U.S. officials. In the words of the head of the racists, it would be "hypocrisy" on their part to condemn such "defensive actions".

But the terror tactic has not given and cannot give the Salisbury rulers the hope that the combat operations by the patriots will subside.

Zambia will not renege on its pledge to support the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people despite the continuing provocations on the part of the Rhodesian regime. This was stated at a press-conference in Lusaka by the country's president, Kenneth Kaunda. Condemning the connivance on the part of the West with regard to the Salisbury clique, he pointed out that the Rhodesian military, in carrying out their aggressive intrusions, are utilizing the most sophisticated weapons which the West generously puts at their disposal.

Maputo, October 24, TASS--Mozambique will continue to render its assistance to the fighters for the freedom of Zimbabwe, the republic's president, Samora Machel, said here.

AAPSO ISSUES DOCUMENT ON FACT-FINDING TRIP TO AFRICA

ID240946Y Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 24 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Cairo, October 24, TASS--The peoples of South Africa are fully determined to continue the struggle against racism, apartheid and neocolonialism, for their final liberation. This objective can be resolved by the national-liberation movements in the south of the continent only in close alliance with all progressive forces of the world, stresses an account on a trip of a delegation of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, which took them to a number of "frontline" African states. It has been circulated here by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

The aim of the trip, the document points out, was to see on the spot the situation obtaining in that area of Africa, to discuss with the patriotic forces a plan of joint actions necessary for the expansion of support to the national liberation movements and also to the "frontline" states in their struggle against imperialism's designs in the south of Africa.

The delegation have come to the conclusion that the racists of South Africa, resorting to aid of mercenaries from the United States, Britain, FRG, France and other Western countries, are going to strike in the near future a coordinated blow on progressive states of the continent and national-liberation forces.

The document points to the seriousness of the situation now obtaining in Zimbabwe and Namibia where there is a real threat of undisguised imperialist interference with a view to undermine the national-liberation movement. The document notes the criminal role of Western powers with the United States at the head, which seek to split the progressive forces of the continent and carry through their neocolonialist designs in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

BREZHNEV CABLES BOTSWANA'S PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

ID241820Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Seretse Khama, president of the Republic of Botswana, a telegram in which, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and himself personally, he conveys to the people of Botswana sincere congratulations and very best wishes on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Botswana--the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

In a telegram of reply, the president of the Republic of Botswana, on behalf of the government and people of Botswana and himself personally, has expressed sincere thanks for the kind congratulations and good wishes.

MOSCOW RECEPTION MARKS SOMALI REVOLUTION DAY

ID241401Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 ID

[Text] TASS--On 20 October Ali Haji Hashi, ambassador of the Somali Democratic Republic to the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark the national holiday--Revolution Day.

The reception was attended by S.B. Niyazbekov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

TARAKI PRAISES ARMY IN ARMED FORCES DAY ADDRESS

LD242010Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 24, TASS--"The people's armed forces have played a decisive role in carrying out the April Revolution and are now a vivid example of revolutionary patriotism and fraternity of the peoples of Afghanistan," it is pointed out in an appeal made to the armed forces of the country by Nur Muhammed Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The leading role of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and unity of all the working people of the country, he said, are a guarantee of the army's high combat efficiency. The April Revolution has set free the people's tremendous creative forces, which for centuries remained suppressed and tyrannized. It paved the road to the building of a new society in the country. But the class enemies continue to come out against the democratic reforms. They are endeavouring to prevent the building of a new society, the strengthening of the progressive social system. The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan stated that the army was standing guard firmly over the gains of the April Revolution.

INDIAN-SOVIET CULTURAL RELATIONS, DESAI VISIT PRAISED

LD201405Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] Delhi, 17 October, TASS--The Soviet Union and India are linked by firm friendly relations based on the reliable foundation of the commonality of the two peoples' interests in the most diverse spheres, Litto Ghosh, general secretary of the National Council of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society, has stated. We in India believe that bilateral relations have entered a qualitatively new phase as a result of Prime minister M. Desai's visit to the USSR last October and his talks with L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The past year has again shown convincingly that Indo-Soviet relations in the political, economic, cultural and scientific spheres are steadily strengthening. Prospects for their further development are contained in the Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India.

Friendly Indo-Soviet relations are in important factor in the international situation and of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world, stressed the general secretary of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society National Council. Under the new international conditions, when imperialism and reaction are trying to launch an offensive against the forces of peace and progress, the two countries' firm adherence to a peace-loving course and to detente acquires particularly important significance. In celebrating the anniversary of Desai's visit to the USSR, she noted, we again confidently state that Soviet-Indian friendship has withstood the test of time and that it has not been subjected to any considerations of expediency.

SOVIET-INDIAN ECONOMIC TALKS END IN MOSCOW 13 OCTOBER

LD141732Y Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet-Indian economic talks ended here in Moscow yesterday. Taking part were India's minister for steel and mines, Biju Patnaik. An agreement has been reached on building with Soviet assistance a big steel plant on the eastern coast of the country. It will be turning out 3 million tons of steel a year and in the future production will increase to 6 and [as heard] 7 million tons.

THREAT TO ASEAN LIES IN PRC, NOT SOVIET UNION

LD241555Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Kondrashov article: "The Wrong Direction"]

[Text] The champions of Japan's militarization have noticeably galvanized their activity recently. Supporters of the country's rearmament are fighting for the adoption of special legislation which would further free the hands of the Japanese military-industrial complex. This sometimes unbridled campaign looks particularly sinister in light of the Sino-Japanese treaty under cover of which the Peking leaders are seeking to impose on Japan their concepts for preparing a new world war.

Naturally, the militarist ballyhoo in Tokyo cannot fail to arouse worldwide alarm and indignation particularly in Asia. For this reason a statement by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, who tried recently to justify Japan's rearmament, is all the more surprising. Speaking in Florida (United States), Lee Kuan Yew plainly stated that the reinforcement and "proper equipping" of Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" should be welcomed. Developing this thought, he asserted that "an effective Japanese defense capability is inevitable...."

The Singapore prime minister's arguments in support of what is, frankly, a strange position on his part, sound far more obscure than his open appeals for Japan's rearmament. According to him, the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would still have voiced alarm at the resurrection of Japanese militarism 5 years ago. But now, he says, the grounds for such alarm no longer exist. And all because "certain new circumstances" have arisen in Asia which present a "stronger threat" to the development and progress of the ASEAN countries. Lee Kuan Yew prefers to stop here, allowing his listeners and readers to guess for themselves what "circumstances" are involved here.

But even so everything is clear. The terminology of the Singapore prime minister's speech is very reminiscent of the irritating Peking propaganda about the so-called "Soviet threat" in Asia.

In the search for a threat to the "development and progress" of the ASEAN countries, the Singapore prime minister is looking in the wrong direction. The real threat to ASEAN is ripening nearby, right next door to this organization, as they say. Peking's leaders have recently shown both in words and deeds how aggressive their intentions are and how firmly the thesis of the inevitability and even desirability of war has become lodged in their heads. The course toward Japan's rearmament also involves an undoubted threat to the Asian peoples.

As for the Soviet Union, contrary to Peking's phoney propaganda, it has never threatened the ASEAN countries. On the contrary, the USSR invariably advocates the active development of relations with this group of states. Consistently pursuing a peace-loving Leninist foreign policy, the USSR will always welcome the consolidation of stability in Southeast Asia and consequently the consolidation of the political and economic independence of the ASEAN countries.

TENG'S REMARKS IN JAPAN ON SECURITY TREATY, VIETNAM SCORED

OW250802Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 24 Oct 78 OW

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan is continuing. In this connection, Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report:

Japanese labor unions asked Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping not to use his Japan visit as an opportunity to aid militarist forces. Furthermore, the Japanese ambassador to Peking requested that he refrain from attacking a third country. Teng, however, ignored both the working class's demand and the government authorities' request.

Japanese workers observed antiwar day and the 900,000 people taking part in the antiwar day rallies and demonstrations demanded the abrogation of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty and a halt to activities to increase Japan's military capabilities. Only 2 days after that, however, Teng remarked: Some people say that it is unjustifiable to support the U.S.-Japanese security treaty or to advocate the strengthening of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces; however, these people feel that is unjustifiable. It is quite justifiable, he added, that Japan has a security treaty with the United States and augments its Self-Defense Forces.

SANKEI SHIMBUN, commenting on Teng's remarks, has written: Vice Premier Teng greatly appreciates the Japanese policy; it will probably shock the Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions. In fact, Peking is constantly engaged in subversive activities against Japanese mass activities and antiwar movements.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has not stopped his demagogic offensive against the Soviet Union either. As is known, the Soviet Union has done more than any other country in the world for disarmament and a ban on nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, Teng says that the arms race should be blamed on the Soviet Union. In a statement made on the day when the instruments ratifying the treaty were exchanged, he hinted that the substance of the Sino-Japanese treaty is exclusively against the Soviet Union.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping thus virtually refuted the Japanese stand that the treaty has nothing to do with a third country. He seemed not to care that his remark might be regarded as an interference in the domestic affairs of another country and as an attempt to push it around when he said that the Soviet Union is suspected of maneuvering with Japan and having Japan help Vietnam. When he said this, he was thinking of Japanese business desires to expand trade and economic ties with Vietnam.

In other words, Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping clearly demanded that Japan sever its economic ties with Vietnam and thus fulfill the treaty clause providing for Japan and China to jointly oppose hegemonism. Even those in Japan who believed that the Sino-Japanese treaty would help consolidate peace and security in Asia will probably now realize that the treaty is actually a tool for fanning antagonism among nations.

Further Remarks

LD242255Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1740 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, who is on a visit to Japan, stated in a conversation with Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda that China fully understands the military alliance between Japan and the United States. By adopting such a stance, Peking's leaders have set themselves against Japan's progressive and democratic forces which support the annulment of the militaristic alliance with Washington and the elimination of American military bases on Japanese soil.

China supports this military alliance because of its anti-Soviet concepts. Now, having concluded a so-called Peace and Friendship Treaty with Japan, Mao's successors are tagging along with the American-Japanese militarist plans. The Bureau of the Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee has stated that Peking is striving to use this treaty to drag Tokyo into the channel [farvater] of its dangerous strategy and to create a military alliance between the two countries with U.S. participation.

SINO-JAPANESE TREATY ENCOURAGES JAPANESE MILITARISM

OW250151Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Excerpts] Japanese ratification of the so-called Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship coincides with the 40th anniversary of the occupation of Canton by the Japanese Imperial Army. Since China and Japan are trying to establish better relations of peace and friendship, is there any need to recall such memories that are miserable to the Chinese people? We feel there is such a need.

The Japanese press has pointed out that signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship will bring neither peace nor friendship, but will only encourage Japanese militarism. Even now Japanese militarist forces remain unhappy about their failure to establish the so-called Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. They also remain unhappy about their having had to leave China--which had been under their control for 14 years--within a few days as a result of the Soviet Army's destructive blows.

It should be noted that on the eve of the signing of the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, the Japanese militarist clique launched a large-scale campaign to publicize the so-called Samurai spirit and praise the great Imperial Army's military achievements in every possible way. It should be pointed out that they never mentioned the ignominious defeat they suffered in August 1945. In order to instill a militarist and Samurai spirit in today's Japanese youth, Japanese militarists chose as an example the period when China was under their control.

Japanese militarists continue to recall a slogan advocated by a famous Japanese general, Tanaka: In order to conquer the whole world, it is necessary to conquer China first. Even the most optimistic Japanese militarists could not have imagined that China would ever cater to their expansionist ambitions.

The Peking leadership has stubbornly fought to include the anti-hegemony article in the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship. Soon after the treaty was signed Japanese militarists clamored to have a few articles of the Japanese Constitution amended--those aimed at preventing Japan from becoming a militarist country. Bellicose Japanese elements have acted to secure passage of "emergency defense" legislation that will provide Japanese militarists with the right to start a war without government approval. At the same time, the Japanese militarist clique is also spreading the idea that equipping Japan's Self-Defense Forces with nuclear weapons does not violate the Constitution and that it should be welcomed. Japanese munition makers and dealers have also become active. There are almost 80 major companies willing to promote the manufacture of modern weapons. According to AKAHATA, Japanese military organizations plan to build a powerful submarine fleet and four aircraft carriers.

Peking's leadership cherishes the illusion that revived Japanese militarism would immediately turn against the Soviet Union, thus helping the Chinese leaders realize their hegemonist plans. Such an illusion is too naive and criminal. Even the strongly anti-Soviet Japanese Government of the time was clearly aware that launching new adventurist actions against the Soviet Union meant self-destruction. In August 1945, it took the Soviet Army only 2 weeks to crush the Japanese Kanto Army--the pride of the Japanese emperor. This gave Japanese militarists an unforgettable lesson. Today, Japanese militarists remain clearly aware of China's weakness, and the Chinese leadership has further increased their own weakness. They have openly abolished the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual cooperation. This treaty explicitly stipulates that the two countries will resolutely rebuff aggressive plots against China harbored by Japanese militarists and the United States.

There is another question: Peking's leadership actively supports the U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty. They forget that this treaty is directed primarily against China. Peking's leadership has become confused because of its anti-Sovietism. Japanese militarists insist on preserving the U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty, which is also aimed at opposing China. Helping the revival of Japanese imperialism is a crime against the Chinese people. It is also a crime against the Japanese and the world peoples. Genuine Chinese patriots must be clearly aware of this point--they cannot affort not to be.

APPARENT TEXT OF CPSU GREETINGS TO JAPANESE CP VETERAN

LD241015Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee Presidium:

Esteemed Comrade Miyamoto:

The CPSU Central Committee congratulates you, the leader of the fraternal JCP, on your 70th birthday.

The JCP, within which you have been working actively for almost half a century, has become an influential political force in Japanese society and has acquired authority among the masses. The Japanese communists' struggle for their country's development along the path of peace, neutrality and democracy and against imperialism and reaction is of great significance for insuring peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world.

We wish you, Comrade Miyamoto, good health and success in your activities for the good of Japan's working people and for the triumph of socialist ideals. We hope that relations between the JCP and the CPSU will enjoy further development, helping to strengthen neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

MONGOLIAN PARTY ISSUES OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY SLOGANS

OW200632Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0512 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Oct, (MONTSAME)--The MPRP Central Committee slogans, issued today in honor of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, were published today in the press.

Proposing a toast in honor of the USSR--the reliable bulwark of peace, democracy, and socialism--and the CPSU--the party of the genius Lenin and of scientific communism--the MPRP Central Committee warmly greets the peace-loving, internationalist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at averting the threat of a new war, establishing stable peace throughout the world, developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between people and at insuring the unity and cohesion of all anti-imperialist revolutionary forces.

"May the Fraternal Friendship and All-Round Close Cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet People, Which Serve as a Reliable Guarantee for the Development and Prosperity of the MPR, Flourish For Ages!" And "May the World Socialist System--the Main Result of the Great October and Historic Achievement of the International Working Class--Continue to Strengthen!", the document says. The MPRP Central Committee fraternally and cordially greets the workers and specialists of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community who are participating directly in the socialist construction of the MPR.

The slogans include a warm greeting to the fraternal people of Vietnam, who are an important bulwark of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and who are waging a heroic struggle for their independence and sovereignty, and to the Lao people, who have taken the road of socialism. With the slogan "May the Unity and Cohesion of the World Communist Movement Based on the Firm Principles of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism Strengthen!", the MPRP Central Committee congratulates the communist and workers parties, which are the vanguard force in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism and against imperialist exploitation on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution; and it congratulates the working class of the capitalist countries, who are waging a persistent struggle against monopolist oppression and for freedom, peace and social progress.

The MPRP Central Committee welcomes the struggle of the African people against the legacy of colonialism, imperialist reaction and racism and for national independence and social progress; and it welcomes the struggle of the Latin American people against fascism, terror and exploitation by imperialist monopolies and for freedom and progress. The party's document includes a warm greeting to people who favor establishing peace and security in Asia and oppose great-power hegemonistic aspirations and intrigues.

The MPRP Central Committee appeals to Mongolian working people to mobilize all their efforts to realize the decisions of the 17th MPRP Congress and the party's new slogan on protecting socialist property and [developing] a communist attitude to labor and to tirelessly struggle for further all-round convergence and cohesion with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The MPRP Central Committee addresses itself to the Mongolian communists with an appeal to skillfully organize the working people and to set an individual example in the cause of implementing the party's social and economic policy.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA TO DISCUSS CONSTRUCTION

LD241459Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the MPRP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.D. Dmitriyev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, visited Mongolia 14 through 21 October to exchange experience in party leadership of capital construction. The delegation was received by Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium.

PRAVDA CARRIES REVIEW OF PELSHE'S SPEECHES, ARTICLES

LD131124Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0039 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The CPSU's historic experience has been summed up in the book "Selected Speeches and Articles" [Izbrannyye Rechi i Statyi] by Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, PRAVDA writes today. The book has been brought out by the "Politicheskaya Literatura" publishing house in Moscow.

The paper notes that Pelshe's book is evidence of the fruitfulness and manysides of the party's collective thought. It examines a wide range of questions of domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, of building socialism and communism of the international situation, of developing the world revolutionary process and of developing Marxist-Leninist theory. The book's mood is clearly expressed by the author: "Among thousands of words three are most dear to us: Lenin, October, the party."

The book, the article says further, has revealed profoundly and clearly the significance and experience of October, which blazed a trial to the creation of a new society. It contains much factual material which convincingly shows the vast, evergrowing influence of the ideas of the socialist revolution and of the achievements of real socialism on the struggle of the peoples for peace, democracy and social progress.

The collection of Arvid Pelshe's works, the paper writes, shows that the Soviet people's success in building socialism and communism is the natural result of the correct, realistic, profoundly popular and scientifically based policy of the CPSU and the result of the implementation of Marxist-Leninist principles. The book testifies to the tremendous work of the CPSU in further strengthening the unity of the party and the people, in raising the communists' leading role in creating a new society and in the struggle for the triumph of communism.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD KOMSOMOL ON PLEDGE FULFILLMENT

LD242122Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Today in Leningrad there was a festive meeting of the Komsomol aktiv of the city and its oblast devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Komsomol. Together with the Komsomol members in the great concert hall were veterans of the Communist Party, heroes of the war and of labor, leaders of party and administrative organizations, scientific and cultural figures. Comrade Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom spoke at the meeting. The young men and women of the city of Leningrad and its oblast reported on their fulfillment of socialist pledges and on their patronage of shock labor construction projects.

BRIEFS

AWARD TO ACADEMICIAN FRANK--Moscow, 22 October--Academician Ilya Frank has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution "for services to the development of Soviet science, the training of scientific cadres and on the occasion of his 70th birthday". Academician Frank is a well-known Soviet physicist. In 1958 he was awarded the Nobel Prize, and the scientist has on more than one occasion received USSR state prizes. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1523 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD]

PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS MUST BE INCREASED, IMPROVED

ID241357Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 78 p 1 ID

[Editorial: "In Accordance With the Population's Requirements"]

[Text] The 25th CPSU Congress named the constant growth of the output of consumer goods, the expansion and renewal of their range, and the further improvement of their quality as one of the key problems in the development of the country's economy at the present stage. During the 10th 5-Year Plan much has already been done in this direction. The Soviet people's demand for varied articles--clothing, footwear and cultural and consumer service items--is being satisfied more fully. Business ties between industry and trade are being strengthened.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on developing consumer goods production and improving their quality in the 10th 5-Year Plan. A detailed program was outlined for a number of industries. The capacities of plants and factories are now being expanded in a plan-governed manner and existing enterprises are being modernized. This makes it possible to expand the range and increase the production of consumer goods. Here special significance is attached to filling the orders of the trading organizations and the all-round consideration of market conditions. When fashion changes rapidly and the consumers' aesthetic requirements are increasing, a clear-cut system to develop new lines, a careful study of buyers' interests and an exacting approach toward the quality of articles are necessary.

There are many examples of good cooperation between light industry and trade collectives. Thus in a number of Ukrainian oblasts, when contracts are renewed between factories and wholesale and retail organizations, stores hold quality days and take other measures to insure fuller satisfaction of the demand for commodities. The oblispolkoms have created commissions that reveal production reserves and opportunities for assimilating new lines and remove obsolete models from the conveyor belt. All this produces good results. For instance, the collective of the Kievlyanka knitwear firm renews up to 80 percent of the clothing it produces every year and has sharply improved its quality.

A useful initiative has emerged at the light industry enterprises of the Baltic Republics. By specializing its factories that produce the same output, each republic will meet its own and its neighbors' requirements for this output. The concentration of production makes it possible to increase the level of mechanization and automation of manufacturing processes and to make deliveries in large consignments and--the main concern--to achieve high-quality indicators. The Ministries of Trade and Light Industry, as well as economic science, are called upon to render effective support to this promising undertaking. The time has come to resolve the question of controlling specialization processes at the central level.

The heavy industry enterprises continue to owe a big debt in terms of the production of consumer goods. In a number of cases these enterprises reduce the production of inexpensive but popular articles and are reluctant to renovate their range. From the best examples of commodities for which there is a mass demand at the All-Union Permanent Pavilion, the Volgograd plants, for instance, selected over 100 models for assimilation into their conveyors, but they have put less than 20 into flow production. Such cases are not isolated. That is why the party committees must give a strict, principled assessment of such an attitude toward an important matter.

PRAVDA is receiving many letters asking why there is a lack of children's cotton clothing on the store shelves. Statistics show that in recent years the production of such clothing has been reduced although the production of woolen articles for children has increased sharply. Why? The reason lies in the low profitability of items made from cotton textiles. To increase profitability it is necessary to modernize shops more rapidly and to increase the size of the clothing production lines. On the other hand it is important to interest the enterprise collectives in the extensive production of particularly necessary output, revising wholesale prices for synthetics and items made of natural fibers.

The Ministries of Trade and their institutes must study the market conditions more efficiently. The initiative of the Belorussian Ministry of Trade, where an interdepartmental council has been created for this purpose--it organizes exhibition-sales and helps wholesalers determine the structure of future orders--deserves attention. A coordinating center operates in the republic to installate consumer goods production facilities at heavy industry enterprises. Thus duplication is successfully avoided and capacities are loaded more fully. This useful experience deserves to be adopted in other republics.

Stores run by firms help to reduce the transport of new lines from the conveyor belt to the customers. There are now 42 such stores in operation in the USSR Ministry of Light Industry network. This form of linkage between industry and trade has proved its effectiveness and it must be developed and improved. In stores run by firms the enterprise leaders, designers and stylists meet with customers and questionnaire surveys are carried out. Thus, before mass production, every team is subjected to an all-round check. The expansion of the network of stores run by firms and the improvement of their work depend largely on aid from the local soviet organs. Above all this involves allocating premises, which are so far in short supply.

In competing for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets for the third year of the 5-year plan, many collectives producing consumer goods have achieved notable successes..Now, on the eve of the October holiday, socialist competition is flaring up with new force. The party and trade union organizations and leaders of industrial and trading enterprises must pay paramount attention to quality indicators and exemplary services for customers. Those who display an unconscientious attitude toward this matter and disrupt trade orders must be penalized more strictly.

The CPSU Central Committee slogans for the 61st anniversary of Great October say:

"Working people in industry! Increase consumer goods production and improve their quality and range! Meet Soviet people's growing requirements more fully!"

MORE PLANNED, THRIFTY USE OF ENERGY RESERVES URGED

ID230805Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Saving Fuel and Energy"]

[Text] The second half of the 10th 5-Year Plan is underway. The country's working people, having launched extensive socialist competition, are fighting persistently to implement the imposing economic and social program outlined by the 25th Party Congress.

Each day with their selfless labor Soviet people create tremendous material wealth. It is very important to use the people's property economically and to exploit resources more rationally. "However much our society's wealth may grow," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "the strictest economy and thrift remain an important condition of economic development and of increasing the people's prosperity."

Particular significance attaches to the economical expenditure of fuel and energy resources--not because production of these is not growing. The quantity of coal, oil, gas, shales and peat extracted and the electrical and thermal energy produced increases from year to year. The USSR holds a leading position in the world in the extraction of coal, oil and certain other types of energy raw materials. But it must always be borne in mind that with every step forward we need more fuel and energy resources. The steady growth in social production and the satisfaction of the population's diverse needs are directly connected with planned, increasing extraction of raw materials and all types of fuel, and with increasing electrical and thermal energy generation. That is why it is very important not only to extract wealth from the earth more completely and reduce wastage at all stages of processing raw materials, but also to use every kilogram of fuel and every kilowatt-hour of electricity economically in the sphere of consumption.

In many enterprises and organizations the economical use of fuel and energy has become an immutable law of management. An example is set by the working people of Moscow. Since the beginning of the year they have saved more than 255 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 230,000 tons of fuel. Organization is especially good at the Tushinskiy machinebuilding plant, the first ball-bearing plant, the Karacharovskiy mechanical plant and many other enterprises in the capital. On the initiative of Uralmach and the leading collectives of Sverdlovskaya Oblast a competition has been widely launched in the Urals based on individual thrift. The valuable experience of the struggle to reduce energy expenditure gained by many collectives in Leningrad and the Kuzbass and power workers at the Kostroma GRES is worthy of attention. Good results are yielded by the all-union public inspection of efficiency in the use of resources, which is being carried out in all sectors. In 2 years above-plan production worth R1.5 billion has been obtained from reserves discovered.

However, at many enterprises and construction sites fuel and energy are used in an uncontrolled way. In the second quarter, for instance, 1 enterprise of 8 in the coal Industry and 1 enterprise of 10 in the construction materials industry overexpended fuel.

Nearly one-half of all the fuel consumed is used in the form of electricity. Many power station collectives have achieved highly economical work, but there are also many power stations that do not cope with the fixed norms. The potential here is immense. Suffice it to say that a reduction in fuel expenditure of only 1 gram in generating each kilowatt-hour of electricity would enable a savings of more than 1 million tons yearly. There are also great reserves in other sectors. In metallurgy and the cement and chemicals industries considerable secondary energy resources are wasted that should be commissioned rapidly. There is experience of this. The Magnitogorsk metallurgists, for instance, make skillful use of secondary resources and smelt 1 in every 4 tons of their steel using such energy.

The country is entering the fall-winter period--the most complex for production, when heat and energy requirements increase sharply. All collectives, collaborating skillfully with transportation workers, must prepare their fuel reserves in time, insure that it is reliably stored and put power and metering equipment in order. [paragraph continues]

Once again it is necessary to thoroughly check the readiness of farms for the winter and to adopt additional measures to put heating networks and power transmission lines in good order and improve the reliability of circuit-breaking equipment.

Zealous management means above all guarding firmly against any waste. There are no trivial matters here. Sometimes a shop must be heated intensely only because the insulation on doors and gates is working poorly. Hundreds of lights burn all day long because skylights have not been cleaned or are covered with snow. A lathe not in use that has not been switched off, an open valve in a compressed air system--all these are sources of unnecessary energy expenditure. That is why all working people must take part in the campaign for thrift.

Much must be done in this important matter by local soviets. Considerable quantities of energy are expended on ever increasing housing services and in consumer services. The state spends on housing services many times more than the population pays for these benefits. Many cities now hold month-long campaigns to prepare consumer services for the winter. During these months every apartment block, every heating plant and every enterprise engaged in public services must be checked. Every resident must also be more zealous and thrifty.

The struggle for savings is not a short-term campaign. It involves mass, day-to-day work that must be carried out not ad hoc but in a planned systematic way. "You Benefit From Fuel and Energy--Save Them" This slogan must now become the norm of our life, an urgent, priority, compulsory matter. Every incentive must be given to the thrifty; progressive norms for energy expenditure, good order in every sector, strictness toward every instance of thriftlessness. Nor must we forget the introduction of many thousands of valuable proposals originating from the working people during the public inspection.

From small streams rivers are formed, from grams thousands and millions of tons of resources are saved. Everything that is extracted from the earth and produced in industrial enterprises must be used with the greatest possible return. This is one of the most important conditions of fulfilling the targets of the third year and the 5-year plan as a whole and of further increasing social production efficiency.

FURTHER FUEL, POWER SAVINGS SOUGHT FROM RURAL WORKERS

LD230947Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Saving Fuel and Energy"]

[Excerpts] Every year our motherland's economic might is growing and the material values available to working people in the city and countryside are increasing. Our responsibility for preserving and making efficient use of the people's property is increasing with the growth in national wealth. The Leninist slogan of observing a regime of thrift is a constant requirement for all members of socialist society.

One of the most important components of the country's economic potential is its fuel resources, demand for which is steadily growing. The state directs vast funds into developing the power industry and fuel and oil processing. At the same time it is essential to make full use of the powerful means of meeting our fuel and energy requirements, that is, careful and rational use. Wherever the Soviet people work, their rule for living must be: "When You Use Fuel and Energy, Conserve Them!" Strengthening the regime of thrift is equivalent to new mines, oil and gas fields and power stations appearing in the country.

Workers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in selkhoztekhnika enterprises, land reclamation, construction and all rural workers can and must make a weighty contribution to the all-union fuel and energy savings fund. At the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev particularly stressed the need at all economic levels to mount an even more persistent struggle for thrift, conservation and a reduction in the prime cost of output; and to struggle against any manifestation of wastefulness and squandering. The resolution of this task depends on all our cadres.

Leading workers' experience and achievements must become the property of all workers and kolkhoz members. Instances still encountered of carelessness toward material resources and wastage resulting from violation of labor and technological discipline must be given a proper evaluation in every collective. Nor must there be any complacency when some farms spend fuel and lubricants irrationally because of unnecessary empty trips by vehicles and when they waste fuel by loading electrical and thermal installations less than fully.

Leaders and specialists have a major role in improving the effectiveness of the savers' campaign. Waste is eliminated and fuel and energy saved wherever technical progress, scientific labor organization, progressive quotas for material resources expenditure, and a carefully considered system of incentives for high work quality are introduced into production in a planned fashion. This is demonstrated, for instance, by the comprehensive utilization of equipment in Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray, by the elaboration of rational routes for transporting grain in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, and the activity of interfarm associations for mechanization and electrification of production facilities in Moldavia.

Much depends on the skillful work of those who transport, store and keep account of fuel and energy. Matters have been well organized on a number of kilkhozes and sovkhozes in Brestskaya and Alma-Atinskaya oblasts and Estonia and Lithuania, where high-quality warehouses have been constructed for storing petroleum products, gasoline stations have been established for refueling tractors and other motor vehicles, and good acount is kept of the expenditure of fuels and lubricants. Thanks to the organization of a special interfarm service for operating electrical installations and equipment, farms in Krasnordarskiy Kray and Bashkiria have succeeded in substantially improving the efficiency of power utilization.

Unfortunately, instances of another kind are also encountered. A number of farms in Ryazanskaya and Uralskaya oblasts, Armenia and Turkmenia store fuel and lubricants in badly sealed tanks, issue it to machine operators using buckets and do not apply progressive quotas for fuel expenditure. Due to lax supervision of electricity utilization in Gorkovskaya Oblast, there has been overexpenditure on lighting in some land reclamation organization and selkhoztekhnika enterprises. The method of centralized fuel delivery to kolkhozes and sovkhozes is spreading slowly. Economic organs must take all steps to apply everywhere exemplary procedures for expending fuel and electricity. Now, at the beginning of the fall-winter period, it is necessary to recheck on every farm the replenishment of fuel stocks and fuel storage and the condition of electrical and thermal equipment.

There are opportunities everywhere--on farmsteads, in workshops, in hothouses, in housing and utilities and at every workplace--for improving the utilization and conservation of fuel and enerby resources. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations act correctly when they seek to involve working people extensively in finding potentials for saving valuable material resources. A public review of efficiency in utilizing resources is proceeding well at many enterprises, and kolkhoz members, workers and specialists are participating in mass checks, tours and competitions. Competition based on individual saving records is gaining increasing dissemination. It is essential to insure that socialist pledges, counterplans and collective contracts contain indicators for saving fuel and energy. Our successes will be more substantial if working people and agroindustrial association strive to use every working minute and every kopek invested carefully and to the greatest effect.

BRIEFS

ACADEMY PRESIDENT IN MAGADAN--Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician Sidorenko, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician Shilo, Presidium chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far Eastern affiliate, and others arrived in Magadan last night. They will familiarize themselves with the activities of USSR Academy of Sciences' institutes and review measures being taken to increase the role of science in developing the oblast's economy. Today the visitors toured the site of the mining and concentrating complex being built at Dukat. They were accompanied by Shaydurov, obkom first secretary; Chistyakov, oblispolkom chairman; Ustinov, severovostokzoloto association director; and others. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 19 Oct 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

INCREASE IN PROCUREMENT PRICES FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

LD241748Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, in accordance with the decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, with the aim of increasing the material incentives of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other farms, increasing production and sales of agricultural produce to the state, and rendering financial assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes to strengthen their economies, have adopted a decision on procurement prices for milk, wool, astrakhan, sheep and goats, potatoes and certain types of vegetables, and on rendering financial assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The decision on procurement prices provides for an increase in prices from 1 January 1979. The increase in procurement prices will be carried out without a change in retail prices. The procurement prices for milk, cream, sheep and goats, and also for potatoes, are differentiated from one republic to another, taking into account their natural and economic conditions. The state's expenditure on the aforementioned increase in procurement prices will amount to R3.2 billion per annum.

The decision adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on rendering financial assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes confirms the distribution according to republics of debts on USSR state bank loans to be written off from kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the amount of R7.3 billion, and of debts to be deferred in the amount of R4 billion. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, administrative and agricultural bodies and workers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, guided by the decisions of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, would launch a struggle for economy and thrift, an all-round increase in labor productivity, a reduction in the cost price of produce and an increase in efficiency of agricultural production.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 24 OCTOBER

LD250324 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 24 October reports that 5.4 million hectares of land have been plowed in preparation for spring sowing in the Altayskiy Kray. This figure represents 95 percent of the land to be plowed. At 0205 GMT the radio informs its listeners that nearly 4.32 million tons of sugar beets have been delivered to factories in the Poltavskaya Oblast. At 0500 GMT the radio notes that 4.5 million hectares of land have been plowed in the Saratovskaya Oblast in preparation for spring crop planting.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that Tyumenskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts as well as the Mari ASSR have fulfilled plans for the sale of grain to the state, having sold 682,000, 193,000 and 97,000 tons respectively. The radio notes however that there are some shortcomings. The Tyumenskaya Oblast has not delivered the expected amount of wheat and leguminous crops; the Bryanskay Oblast has not delivered the expected amounts of rye, buckwheat and leguminous crops; and the Mari ASSR has not fulfilled its plan for buckwheat. The same broadcast reports that farm workers in Kirghizian have completed selling 293,000 tons of grain to the state.

At 2200 GMT the radio reports that in the RSFSR 300,000 hectares of rice have been harvested in the past week. The harvesting of buckwheat, millet corn and sunflower continues, while potatoes have been harvested on the majority of farms in the republic. Winter crops have been sown on several hundred thousand hectares during the past week and has now reached a total of 19 million hectares. Winter fallow has been plowed on 60 million hectares in the RSFSR.

HARVESTING PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN OBLASTS NOTED

LD250840Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2115 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] Our correspondent German (Khorit) reports: "The procurement and transport workers of Kazakhstan are working well and harmoniously. There, special people, transport and fuel have been set aside for receiving and transporting of grain. Every 24 hours the Kazakh graingrowers dispatch 60,000 tons of grain to the elevators. Lately the flow of grain to the elevators and receiving centers from the farms of the Novosibirskaya, Omskaya and Tomskaya Oblasts and Krasnodarskiy Kray has decreased noticeably. And not because there is no grain, it was said at the collegium.

"There is a lack of organization at a number of farms, and the absence of responsibility for fulfillment of the plan. Altayskiy Kray, for instance, has halved the pace of deliveries. Some areas have delivered less than half of the grain harvested. Procurement and carting out [vyvozka] of grain is proceeding unsatisfactorily in a few oblasts of central Russia; for instance, in Kalininskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblasts.

"After the collegium, I asked Anatoliy Matveyevich Borovin, Ukraine deputy minister of procurements, to tell us how grain is stored in the Ukraine."

"It should be noted that a great deal of grain is still being stored in temporary facilities in Khersonskaya, Kirovogradskaya, (?Odessaskaya) and Kharkovskaya and a number of other oblasts. As a whole, the railways are supplying cars quite well to transport grain from temporary storage facilities. However, a number of enterprises of Vinnitsa, Kharkov, Cherkassy and a few others are not being provided with the planned 24-hour supply of cars, and this results in the schedules for carting out grain from temporary storage facilities not being fulfilled."

AGRONOMIST VIEWS PROBLEMS IN SOIL CULTIVATION

LD241840Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The foundations for the next harvest are being laid in the country. One of the most important areas of work at the moment is the lifting of winter fallow. We have asked (Vladlen Aleksandrovich Ivanov), agronomist and editor of the magazine ZEMLEDELIYE, to comment on the progress of work:

[(Ivanov)]-begin recording] This year, owing to delays in the ripening of crops, there has also been a delay in the timetable for basic soil cultivation. One quarter of the plan for lifting winter fallow has still not been fulfilled, and although the best period has passed, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are striving to succeed in cultivating all fields due to be sown with spring crops before the frosts. Even late winter fallow has usually been ploughed by now.

Those farms which, following the experience of the Ipatovo workers, have set up mechanized detachments to cultivate the soil, have organized their work round the clock and are making maximum use of powerful tractors. They are acting correctly. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that timely lifting of winter fallow is a very difficult task even in years with favorable weather conditions. To cope with this task, the members and capacity of the tractor and machinery pool of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are being increased.

However, there are also limiting factors here. Intensive mechanical soil cultivation and the application of powerful equipment not only requires a great expenditure of labor and resources, but also leads to dispersion of the topsoil, intensification of erosion processes, and excessive compaction of the soil at lower depths. Recently, therefore, there has been the development of a new trend in improving soil cultivation; reducing its intensiveness, or as agronomists call it, minimalization of soil cultivation. The essence of minimal cultivation consists in reducing the number and depth of cultivation, and combining different operations in a single passage of the equipment. At the present time, minimal soil cultivation has received most extensive application in the country's arid steppe regions, over an area of over 20 million hectares. A system of soil-protective agriculture has been introduced here, in which the plough is replaced by the subsoiler, and the sowing of graincrops is carried out by combined machines jointly with presowing soil cultivation and the application of fertilizers. The sowing of winter crops has now been largely completed in the country. In many areas, it has also been carried out with minimal cultivation of the soil, that is, ploughing has been replaced by top hoeing. [end recording]

CPSU'S ALIYEV HITS DELAYS IN AZERBAIJAN CROP HARVESTING

LD201506Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 10 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] AZERINFORM--A conference took place in the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee on 9 October to discuss measures in the successful completion of the harvest in the light of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee conference and progress in fulfilling the raised socialist pledges adopted by the republic's agricultural workers during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's stay in Baku. G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, spoke at the conference. The republic's agricultural workers, he noted, inspired by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum and the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are successfully fulfilling socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of cropgrowing and stockraising products. A large proportion of the cotton and grape crop has been harvested in a short space of time. In most regions harvesting work is well organized and socialist competition has been widely launched among pickers and machine operators.

At the same time in some regions, Comrade Aliyev stressed, the rate of cotton picking is low, unacceptable complacency is displayed and reserves for gathering in all the ripe cotton are not being fully exploited. There are farms where things are not going well with the harvesting of grapes, fruit and vegetables, the lifting and shiping of potatoes, production of stockraising produce, and fodder procurement. In accordance with the instructions given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee it is necessary to step up the rate of harvesting and procurement of cotton, grapes, vegetables and other agricultural crops and to adopt additional measures to insure the successful fulfillment of socialist pledges for 1978 by every kolkhoz, sovkhoz and rayon and the creation of a reliable basis for the future. Speaking of the great tasks facing workers in procurement organizations, processing enterprises, the state trade system and the republic's consumer cooperation system, Comrade Aliyev pointed out the shortcomings which exist in their activity and particularly noted the need to increase the supply of vegetables, grapes, fruits and other agricultural produce to the trade network.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

INTERCOSMOS-18 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 24 OCTOBER

LD250822Y Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 25, TASS--An artificial earth satellite, Intercosmos-18, was launched in the Soviet Union on October 24 under a program of socialist countries for cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. The new earth satellite is to carry out complex investigations of the earth's magnetosphere and ionosphere. It has on board scientific instruments and a telemetric system for sending information back to earth. They were developed by specialists of Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechsolovakia.

The satellite has been put into an orbit with the following parameters: maximum distance from the earth--786 kilometers, minimum distance--407 kilometers, initial period of revolution 96.4 minutes, the orbit's inclination 83 degrees. Specialists of the countries participating in the experiment prepared on the cosmodrome scientific apparatus for the launching and are controlling its work. The satellite's onboard systems are functioning normally.

PROGRESS-4 SEPARATES FROM MANNED RESEARCH COMPLEX

LD241823Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Flight Control Center reports: Today at 1607 Moscow time, after completion of the joint flight program including unloading the transport craft, refilling the station's tanks with fuel and correcting the orbiting station with the aid of the cargoship's engines, Progress-4 separated from the manned scientific research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov monitored the undocking and withdrawal process of the transport craft, which continues its flight in the automatic mode.

Today the crew carried out physical training and implemented operations under the program of biological experiments with higher plants. With the aim of studying the environment, the cosmonauts photographed the earth's surface.

According to the results of comprehensive medical examination and the reports of the crew, the physical and emotional state of Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov is good. The flight of the orbiting complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31 and the independent flight of the Progress-4 cargoship continue in full accordance with the planned program.

BRIEFS

AUTO POLLUTION--The Institute of Gas of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has created what is called a clean motor vehicle--one that pollutes the atmosphere with its exhaust gases to a minimum degree. It is fitted with a device that breaks gas down into methane and hydrogen before it enters the combustion chamber. At the same time no alternations to the engine are required. Any grade of gas can be used. Tests have shown that with such an appliance the car emits exhaust gases containing several times less harmful mixtures than is usually the case. Of particular importance is the fact that the expenditure of gas is reduced by approximately 10 percent. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Oct 78 LD]